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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Debt Bid Pleases Europe

London Sees Problems Aided

France Thinks Door Is Open

Japan Warns China on Jehol

League Halts Its Tokyo Talk

Yankee Ship Saves 22 at Sea

THE world is pleased over the Hoover-Roosevelt invitation to Britain to come to Washington early in March for discussion of war debts and world economic problems. Washington sees the President-Elect as having shifted his position radically in agreeing that the State Department should arrange for the representatives from Britain to cross the ocean and expect his personal attention as soon as he takes office. In acceding to Britain's request for an early discussion, Mr. Roosevelt is believed to have opened the door for France to effect a reconciliation, perhaps by first meeting its defaulted Dec. 15 payment. The President-Elect enunciates a policy—"Debtors should always have easy access to their creditors."

* * *

London, without respect to party, gives cordial reception to the White House proposal for war debt and economic discussion at Washington. Immediate agreement on debts is expected less than immediate impetus to matters which are delaying solution of general problems. Both sides of the Atlantic agree on one thing—An important advance has been made along a necessary road.

* * *

Japan warns China not to try to hold Jehol Province against the advance of the Japanese troops. Foreign Minister Uchida delivers the admonition in a speech before the Japanese House of Peers. He holds that China stops at the Great Wall, that Jehol belongs to the puppet state of Manchoukuo, which will maintain peace there, but that Japan is bound by a protocol to help Manchoukuo. Uchida's address takes issue with the League. He asks for a "certain elasticity" in applying the League Covenant to the Far East—He asks more stretching of things the League says have already reached the snapping point.

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Tokyo diplomats are represented as believing Foreign Minister Uchida's closing paragraphs express Japan's basic policy. After demanding the "certain elasticity" under the Covenant, he declares that the constructive force of Japan is the mainstay of the Orient. He says that Japan has no territorial designs anywhere in the globe. But the diplomats cannot see how Geneva and Washington can be expected to accept the "elastic" idea with any enthusiasm—East and West will find it difficult to see the "realities" of the situation through the same eyes.

* * *

China registers a refusal to comply with Japan's warning to surrender the Province of Jehol. Nanking states that Jehol must be defended as an integral part of China. Observers say 50,000 North China troops have reinforced the 30,000 garrison troops in Jehol. Cantonese Dictator Chi-tang offers to run the anti-Communist campaign so Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may go to Jehol's defense. China knows resistance may be what Japan desires—It might afford Tokyo excuse for a North China invasion.

* * *

The League Committee of 19 abandons as fruitless its attempts at conciliation and will pass on to Japan a report apportioning its responsibilities in the Sino-Japanese dispute. The committee tries repeatedly to reach with Tokyo a basis on which conciliation will be accepted, but is forced to give up. An offer is made to omit the United States and Russia from the conciliation body, as neither is a League member and neither seeks to serve. The committee is convinced at length that Japan's tactics aim only at more delay and ends the parley—The next step will regard Japan as having slammed the door.

* * *

The Irish Free State hears another startling campaign promise. President Eamon de Valera issues an election manifesto declaring that if re-elected he will abolish the Free State Senate, or if it is retained, he will greatly reduce its membership. He will also cut down the Dail. President de Valera has a strong political grievance against the Senate—It has held up his most drastic and far-reaching proposals.

* * *

The liner American Merchant, in a terrific storm, rescues 22 from the sinking British freighter Exeter City in mid-ocean. The storm sweeps away the Exeter City's bridge with Capt. E. D. Legg on it. The American Merchant gets the radio call, fights its way to the wrecked ship. After many desperate hours, using line and boat, Capt. Giles C. Stedman, noted for the Ignacio Florio rescue in 1925, takes the survivors off the sinking freighter. He radios only a few stingy words—Thus a brave man minimizes a monster heroism.

Thorvaldsen Art Found 'Neath Paint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lubjliana, Yugoslavia

SEVENTEEN large marble tablets covered with bas-reliefs chiseled by the famous Danish sculptor, Bertel Thorvaldsen, have been discovered at the hot baths of Lashko. They had been painted over and no one remembered that they were by one of the greatest masters of the last century.

Women Groups Stress Prompt Disarmament

Meetings Protesting Delay at Geneva Conference Set for Feb. 5

Disarmament—No. 16

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Protest meetings against any further delay on the part of the World Disarmament Conference are to be held throughout the United States on Feb. 5 as the result of action taken here yesterday at the close of the eighth annual National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

Six hundred delegates affiliated with the 11 national women's organizations which sponsored the conference adopted unanimously and without discussion a recommendation by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to hold the protest meetings as "individual action," and to send letters or resolutions to Mr. Arthur Henderson of England, chairman of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

Coupled with this recommendation was another, which the conference also adopted unanimously, for letters to go to President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt expressing the entire satisfaction of the women in Dr. Mary E. Woolley and the hope that she will be continued as a member of the United States delegation to the Disarmament Conference.

There was deep silence as Mrs. Catt, who has been obliged to be absent from part of the conference, came to the platform to make her plea. She began by saying that a few days ago she wrote a statement to the American public in which she deplored the Disarmament Conference as being "lost" since no one knew when or if it would be called again or how the expenses of the American delegation were to be paid, if at all.

"In the few days between my writing that message and its publication," said Mrs. Catt, "Congress passed the deficiency bill providing an appropriation for the American delegation and the date of Jan. 31

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ROOSEVELT SEES MUSCLE SHOALS AS IT IS TODAY

Inspects Great Plant on Way to Warm Springs, and Views New Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Ala., Jan. 21—President-Elect Roosevelt, en route to Warm Springs, Ga., today laid aside the hazardous international ramifications of war debts for a two-and-a-half hour inspection tour of the Government's $160,000,000 power project at Muscle Shoals.

The visit to what has become a national symbol in the struggle for public ownership of electric water-power resources coincided with definite indications from sources close to the next President that he will throw the weight of his influence behind the Norris bill providing for government sale and distribution of Muscle Shoals power during the next session of Congress.

The President-Elect's visit today to Muscle Shoals focused attention once more on that project, the disposal of which the Federal Government has not yet been able to decide. To the incoming Democratic President and the new Congress will be handed down the problem of developing the fertilizer and electric power possibilities of the project which have lain dormant while six Congresses debated them.

Whether the chief product of the $150,000,000 war munitions plant on the Tennessee River near Florence, Ala., should be used to produce cheap electric energy or low-cost fertilizer and whether it should be run by private enterprise or by the Government have been the moot questions.

While agricultural interests have urged the development of Muscle Shoals as a means of producing cheap fertilizer, the fertilizer producers of the country have fought it bitterly.

The National Fertilizer Association recently wrote to Mr. Roosevelt that the machinery for manufacture of this product at Muscle Shoals is obsolete. The Wilson Dam and its power plant are the only up-to-date pieces there, they said. One of the fertilizer plants, it was pointed out, requires 16,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy per ton of nitrogen, while modern plants require only 9000 hours. Moreover, it was told Mr. Roosevelt, the nitrogen production capacity in this country already exceeds the present rate.

The first bill for the disposition of Muscle Shoals to receive serious consideration was the Ford offer in 1922 to pay $5,000,000 for two nitrate plants, a quarry and a steam plant, provided the Government would complete the Wilson Dam and near-by power plant and lease these properties to him for 100 years. Ever since the Ford bid was rejected some sort of Muscle Shoals bill has been before Congress, with power companies, chemical interests and the Government-ownership forces sparring for position.

Jehol Part of Manchoukuo, Says Uchida in Policy Talk

Japanese Statesman Denies Aggressive Intentions—Monroe Doctrine in Far East Is Made Corner Stone of Asiatic Policy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 21—Diplomats here interpret the concluding paragraphs of the address by Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, before the House of Peers today, as constituting a strong reiteration of Japan's basic policy toward Asia. They regard it as designed to reassure world opinion and to prevent an increase of anti-Japanese suspicions in the Occident.

Japan, said Count Uchida "entertains no territorial designs anywhere in the globe. It only desires to insure its national existence by such means as will accord with international justice."

On the other hand the Foreign Minister gave warning to China in no uncertain terms in the matter of Jehol: "While the so-called Jehol question," he said, "is a purely domestic affair for Manchoukuo, Japan is, of course, bound by recent protocol to join forces with that country in the task of maintaining peace and order throughout its territory. . . .

"As for China, political confusion in that country continues as ever, while the anti-Japanese movement shows no sign of abatement. It was reported that during the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang convened at Nanking in December last, a proposal for a positive campaign against Japan was submitted which called for military operations along the North China frontier, support for volunteer armies of the northeast and anti-Japanese boycotts.

"The Japanese Government cannot look upon such a state of affairs in China without gravest apprehension. We are compelled to warn the government and the people of China against the unfortunate eventualities that may arise from the situation and to invite them to think seriously before proceeding further in that direction.

"The peace of the Far East can be secured only by recognizing Manchoukuo and assisting it to achieve healthy growth.

"I am convinced that, in view of the auspicious growth of Manchoukuo and the universal advantage thereby accruing to all peoples of the world, the League of Nations and governments of the powers will eventually recognize the fairness and justice of the position we have taken with regard to Manchoukuo. . . .

"It is to be greatly regretted that as a result of the policy of the closed door, which is now practiced everywhere in trade and industry, the uni-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

USURY ALLEGED BY MORTGAGOR IN DOLLAR'S RISE

Technocrats' Contention of Shifting Values Raised in Court Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 22—The technocrats' views about the necessity of adjusting "fluctuating money statutes" are now before the courts in an action to determine a mortgagor's responsibility for a debt contracted in 1929 and which he claims is now carrying interest at a "usurious" rate.

In a 1500-word letter which the mortgagor, Mr. Herbert Bruce Brougham, has filed in the County Clerk's Office here in an answer to an action brought against him by attorneys for the First Bank and Trust Company of Utica, N. Y., and the Lawyers Westchester Mortgagees Title Company of White Plains, the defendant asserts that a mortgage debt of $8500 which he contracted in 1929 had increased to $13,760, judged according to present dollar values. He asks the court to appoint counsel to defend him and to make the action a test case to determine the rights of mortgage debtors throughout the United States.

"The conditions in which these mortgage debtors, including myself, find themselves," he continued, "has been partly described by the group of engineers at Columbia University calling themselves technocracy, as that of being required to make payment in units of money that have fluctuated widely in value.

"These engineers observed that a dollar may be worth in buying power so much today and more or less tomorrow, but a unit of work is the same in 1900, 1929, 1933, or the year 2000, and it is in units of work that underlies human labor and goods that we mortgage debtors find ourselves obliged to pay today nearly two-thirds again as much as the buying power in labor and goods of the dollars lent us in 1929." The interest rate of 6 per cent on his debt has increased to the equivalent of 9.72 per cent, he held.

Mr. Brougham also quoted Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University as saying that, measured by a 1929 dollar at 100 cents value, the 1932 dollar was worth $1.62. Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University has cited figures that indicate that the dollar yardstick, if considered as measuring 36 inches in 1929, was 58½ inches long in 1932, he added.

LEAGUE TO GIVE JAPAN ITS VIEW OF EASTERN RIFT

Report Fixing Blame for Conflict Is Next Move at Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

GENEVA, Jan. 21—After a week of Japanese maneuvering for delay, the League Committee of Nineteen has determined to abandon "a fruitless attempt at conciliation and pass on to Japan a report which will justly apportion the responsibilities in the Sino-Japanese dispute.

Latest communications from the Tokyo Government reject all essential proposals made by the committee. While Japan has been insisting on repeated postponements, the committee has gone ahead preparing for the next stage in the procedure.

The committee dealt firmly but courteously with the dilatory tactics of Japan last evening. When it met, it expected to have a reply from the Tokyo Government. It had granted 48 hours' delay for this purpose, but, instead of supplying their Government's answer, the Japanese delegation stated that there had not been time to decode the message from Tokyo and sent along some informal observations of their own composition. The committee promptly made it known that it was not interested in unofficial observations and asked the Japanese spokesmen to submit without delay their Government's reply.

Conciliation Held Impossible

The question to which the committee wants an official answer is whether if the committee agrees that the United States and Russia be not invited to sit on a special conciliation committee, Tokyo will accept the other bases of conciliation set forth in the committee's resolution of Dec. 20. The committee was willing to make this concession to Japan because there appears to be some juridical evidence for Japan's objection to inviting outside powers into League walls.

Moreover, it is realized here that neither the United States nor Russia wishes to be invited. The question is really of secondary importance, since it is already obvious that conciliation is impossible. Japan is considered here to have raised this question to consolidate anti-American sentiment at home and gain time.

The Chinese delegation has taken this opportunity of publishing the full text of its observations

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BOSTON MOTOR SHOW REFLECTS 1933 CONFIDENCE

Doors Open to Big $500,000 Exhibit of Handsome Models in All Classes

"Paging prosperity" doesn't have to be slung in glittering letters over the entrance to Mechanics Building as the slogan of the Boston Automobile Show—it is written in the manifestations of artistic craftsmanship as seen inside.

Opening day at the automobile show is like "opening day" at the baseball parks; it provides common ground for the office boy and the business executive, both finding thrills in the only opportunity for New England to view the 1933 automotive developments "en masse." The show opened its doors at 1 p. m. today and will be open every day next week from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., excepting Sunday, when the doors will be open from 2 p. m. until 7 p. m.

More than $500,000 worth of 1933 automobiles bear mute testimony to the unleashing of motordom's accumulated skill and laboratory facilities in a concerted effort to vitalize the motor market by giving the public something in the way of inducements to buy.

Decorative Effect

Set in the midst of a decorative effect, depicting the glories of medieval Venice, the 1933 automobile kingdom on parade easily stands the test of this colorful comparison. The management of the show has been successful in its efforts to maintain the decorative standards of past seasons, always a public attraction. Exhibition Hall, the main display room, furnishes a masterpiece of Venetian coloring, rich silk draperies and pictorial effects. A huge painting of the Grand Canal with its graceful gondolas, covers the entire rear wall. Across the stage front are columns, 18 to 25 feet in height, flanked by the "Lions of Venice" mounted on buttments.

Clearly, the manufacturer has made his most popular appeal to the public this year through the medium of low costs. The tide of prices has receded to a new low level with practically all the cars in the "less than $1000" bracket dropping in prices and the costlier machines paring anywhere from

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Canada Supplies Alberta Farmers With Hired Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A new plan to relieve the unemployment situation for single men has been instituted by an arrangement between the Federal Government and the Alberta Relief Commission through which farmers who desire to employ help beyond their normal establishment may make application to the secretary of their municipality or to the local Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

After investigation, an unemployed man will be sent to the farmer and the relief commission will pay to each man accepting this form of employment on the first of each month $5 for clothing and necessities. Railway transportation will be furnished the men to the railway station nearest the farm to which they are going.

The farmers will provide the men with their board and lodging in return for work on the farm. It is intended that this plan will permit help to be furnished only where it is above the ordinary requirements of the farmers and in no case will a farmer be permitted to discharge present hired help to make way for help obtained under the minimum expense of the new plan.

This last provision was necessary as when the plan was first put into operation it was found that some farmers were dismissing the men already employed by them in order that they might get free labor with the Government providing the bonus of $5 a month.

Liner Rescues 22 In Mid-Ocean Storm

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The liner, American Merchant, fighting a violent storm of hail, rain, high seas and gale for hours, rescued the crew of 22 from the sinking Exeter City yesterday after the storm had battered the British freighter into a wreck and caused four fatalities.

Terse S O S calls and brief radio messages flashed from the scene in mid-Atlantic told, act by act, of the drama that was taking place 1575 miles east of New York.

The hero was Capt. Giles C. Stedman of the American Merchant, who already has been decorated by two Governments for previous rescue feats.

For three hours after receiving the first S O S he drove his rolling vessel through 15 miles of high seas to reach the side of the sinking boat.

An all-day fight began. The seas foiled an attempt to launch a lifeboat, snatching one boat to destruction. Time after time the American Merchant's line gun spat its rubber bullets toward the Exeter City, trying to get a line to her. At last the struggle to link the two ships succeeded.

A desperate and unusual method, the towing of a lifeboat back and forth between the two ships, carried the 22 men to safety. Then the last of Captain Stedman's terse radio messages to shore:

"Vessel abandoned in sinking condition, settling rapidly."

Relief Workers Find Selves 'Unemployed'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Kyo, Durham, Eng.

ADMINISTRATORS of unemployment relief here have just found themselves jobless. About 1200 miners to whom they were making weekly payments returned to work.

The staff of the relief bureau was therefore transferred to other occupations.

British Regard Debt Pact, Step In Closer Union

Praised Not for Itself but for What It May Mean for Future

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21 — While the Hoover-Roosevelt invitation to Britain to confer in March on war debts and world economics has met with the most cordial reception by all shades of political opinion here, this is rather because the proposed conference is expected to increase Anglo-American coöperation generally, than because any immediate agreement is anticipated.

The reservation here suggested depends upon the prominence which the Washington note gives to world economic problems in the agenda to be discussed, and the British view is that the Anglo-American agreement upon these problems is alike most desirable in itself and a necessary preliminary to the removal of barriers which now prevent any general restoration of world trade.

But it is held here, also that these are not barriers that any two nations acting between themselves alone can effectually pull down.

If the Washington note means therefore that settlement of the Anglo-American war debt problem be made dependent upon wider questions of tariff and other trade agreements, then the utility of the March conference will lie rather in the direction of preparing the ground for the World Economic Conference than in any prospect of its clearing away the specific problem of war debts which the British Government hoped to see removed before the World Conference began.

This attitude accounts for what might otherwise appear to be a conflict in British comment upon the proposed conference.

Sir Walter Layton, editor of the Economist, says today in the News Chronicle:

"We may well hope for fruitful results if the discussions have regard to the problems and difficulties not of England and America only, but the whole world."

The Daily Herald, Labor, describes the United States note in a splash heading as "Welcome Offer."

The Times, on the other hand says, "The reality is that since the next payment is due June 15, and since war debts are obliged so long as they are maintained to constitute in themselves an insuperable barrier to economic recovery, it is a matter of urgency that they should be got out of the way before the World Conference meets, and that it would be a grave mistake to make the solution of this problem dependent on prior, or simultaneous, solution of any of the many complicated questions with which the conference will have to deal."

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, goes so far as to head its comment with the caption: "America's Dubious Advance."

Even the Manchester Guardian, Liberal, says, "A deal on monetary conditions is impossible between the two countries alone. It would only succeed if the United States were ready to throw war debts into a common pool of international discussion, a step for which she is not yet prepared."

These reservations do not prevent agreement on all sides that the proposed conference is welcome. Divergence in British views is more in emphasis than substance. Everybody here is glad the conference will take place, but everybody is not agreed as to what the conference should include.

Old Neckties Gain Educational Value

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21—Outworn neckties that have reached the point of questionable utility may be just another problem to the average householder, but to 600 students in the Rochester Regents Evening High School, they mean an education.

Faced with abrupt termination of their evening classes because of necessary Board of Education retrenchment, the students launched a campaign for $11,000, the estimated cost of operating the school for another semester.

Thereupon, an anonymous Rochester necktie manufacturer offered to pay 1 cent for every discarded necktie the students collect up to 200,000. His gain, he explained, will be in the impetus he adds to his business by destroying the ties as fast as they arrive, thus creating a demand for new ones.

By turning locker and registration fees into the fund and adding personal contributions, the students, many of whom are adults deprived of high school educations, expect to add another $4000 to the $2000 collected from the necktie campaign.

WORK OPENS FOR COMING DEBT TALKS

State Department Is Busy Gathering Data for Use in March

HOOVER AND G. O. P. UNSTINTED IN AID

Records Searched for Anything That Will Help—Final Say to Be by Democrats

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Preparation for Anglo-American debt discussions in March—and similar talks with any other debtor nations which ask for them—have begun in the Department of State.

Until the end of their present terms, President Hoover, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, place themselves at the entire disposition of President-Elect Roosevelt for any necessary preparations to the later negotiations. But all political decisions and negotiations proper will take place under Democratic control.

Two representatives of Mr. Roosevelt, Prof. Raymond Moley and Prof. Rexford C. Tugwell, immediately began talks in the State Department with Mr. James G. Rogers and Mr. Harvey H. Bundy, Assistant Secretaries, and Dr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the Secretary of State. They plan to continue the researches next week, when they may be joined by Mr. Norman H. Davis.

Full Data to Be Gathered

The present work is largely that of gathering and collating information for President-Elect Roosevelt's use. Full data on the war debts will be gathered at both State and Treasury Departments, surveyed by Mr. Roosevelt's experts, and put into shape in preparation for the March meeting.

Meanwhile, Mr. Stimson has informed the British Government through Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, that they are invited to send a mission to Washington for conferences in March. According to the terms, the delegation must be prepared to talk or general economic problems as well as on debts. This is taken to mean that the Washington conference will be an important stage in preparation for the world economic conference. Indeed, it may be a limited and bipartite version of that conference itself.

Mr. Stimson is now spokesman ad interim for the next Administration. He is the outstanding member of the Hoover Cabinet to possess Mr. Roosevelt's confidence, and a close working agreement between the two has been perfected. While President Hoover and Mr. Mills were skeptical of any possibility of debts action after Mr. Roosevelt's last telegram in December, Mr. Stimson persisted, it is now revealed, and secured from the President-Elect at their Hyde Park conference, the new offer for an interview with President Hoover and invitation to the British Government.

Strength in Union

In international circles here, the united front erected by the incoming and outgoing executives is regarded as of highest importance. They have achieved agreement on all major outstanding points of foreign policy, with particular emphasis on the Far East and on debts. An element of stability, according to foreign observers here, has thus been brought into the world picture, whose lack had threatened to add to already heavy difficulties.

Effects of the agreements which have been announced during the past week are expected to be manifest in many world capitals, with especial importance in Geneva, London and Tokyo. The United States is once more an influence in the international sphere, it is pointed out, and the Roosevelt Administration has in effect come into office.

If the President-Elect now proceeds to the appointment of the keymen in his cabinet within a week or 10 days, so that they may confer with their predecessors, observers feel that the interregnum will have been successfully bridged, and a notable step toward internal and world solidarity and confidence taken.

See New Post for Davis

In this connection, very definite statements about he Cabinet are now for the first time being made in Democratic quarters. On high authority, it is said that Mr. Norman H. Davis will not be the Secretary of State. Instead he is expected to be used in a high, perhaps unprecedentedly high, diplomatic capacity. But his early connections with private corporations in Cuba are held to be an argument against elevation to the State Department. Mr. Roosevelt is said to have acceded to opponents of Mr. Davis.

The same authorities mention Mr. Owen D. Young for Secretary of State. Whether this new and persistent reference to the great industrialist is more than a political maneuver remains to be seen. Mr. Young's connections with the Insull interests had hitherto been considered a bar. Now it is rather incongruous that Mr. Davis is declared impossible of appointment on the very same grounds which are waived in behalf of Mr. Young.

By the end of next week, when some of Mr. Roosevelt's closest advisers travel to Warm Springs, a definite cabinet list is expected to be prepared, and announcement may

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Poland's Course Affects Europe

* * *

Effort for Understanding With Germany Regarded as Vital Step in Diplomacy

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

It has been asked whether the Franco-Soviet accord, even though accompanied by a Polish-Soviet accord, denotes a change in the diplomatic relations of Poland and France. Undoubtedly it has been assumed hitherto that the very existence of Poland depends in large measure on an alliance with France; and, in so far as France has alienated its liberty of movement by its pact with Russia, it is possible to argue that it has relaxed its bonds with Poland. Moreover, it is clear that a change has gradually been coming over French conceptions of European policy, and that a good deal of hostile opinion could be readily aroused against French protection for Poland.

This view of France's detachment is certainly offset to some extent by Poland's acceptance of a similar pact with Russia. The real danger to Poland would not seem to be on the Russian side. It is now generally agreed that Russia, as a military power, is, and must be, feeble, because it lacks the means of transport.

A much graver danger might arise from a Ukrainian revolt. The dictatorship under which Poland has lived has been extremely unfortunate from the viewpoint of Polish integrity. In a régime of oppression discontent may grow to the explosive point; and it is believed by good observers that in certain circumstances an insurrection is possible which would shatter Polish unity and order.

Maintenance of Peace

The maintenance of peace is then an essential condition for the development of Poland. If war broke out, it is extremely doubtful whether Poland could survive the internal upheaval as well as the outside pressure. Thus there is no country in Europe which should have a greater interest in peace.

The Manchester Guardian in a recent article which attracted attention asked this startling question: "Who would dare to say, with complete conviction that in 10 years Poland will still exist?" It is obvious that if it is to avoid a new partition it would be ill-advised to rely on military force, for sooner or later—leaving Russia out of consideration—Germany will unquestionably be stronger than Poland. Besides, the mere fact of war, whatever its probable results from a military viewpoint, might determine a breaking-up of the country precariously restored.

It follows that the next diplomatic step, which Poland will take if it is wise, is to come to an understanding with Germany. Germany suffers from the arrangement by which a corridor to the sea was given to Poland, for that corridor has cut off Eastern Prussia from the rest of the Reich. It is a province in decline, largely deprived of its natural outlets, and a feeling of unrest and of apprehension has been aroused. Germany, too, has its problem of security, and expresses alarm at the ease with which Eastern Prussia may be invaded.

As for the dispute about Danzig,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

A Smile, a Tear, Flowers, an Ovation, As Scotti Bids His Farewell to Opera

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—"Smile, Scotti, smile!" shouted someone to Mr. Antonio Scotti, as he stood before the curtain of the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, at his farewell appearance; and smile he did, but through many tears.

Arms full of flowers, wreaths to the right of him and garlands to the left of him, a parquet full of people cheering and applauding, Mr. Scotti, who has caused countless thrills to the public in his long career as singer, received the whole thing back in one grand thrill that was almost too much for him. He who could always command his face to take on whatever expression suited the moment, was nearly, if not quite, at a loss that time.

Whose voice had just been heard, rising above the noise down by the orchestra rail, singing: "For he's a jolly good fellow!" but Mr. Lawrence Tibbett's? Whose voice, before that, had stilled the calling and the hand-clapping for a minute and a half with a "Good-by!" speech, but Mr. Scotti's own—low, mild, gentle, unforgettably pleasant and polite?

Mr. Scotti has been true to his job, from first to last, and equally true to his convictions. He has of late years maintained that one of his best parts, perhaps his best of all, was that of Chim Fen in Leoni's "L'Oracolo." Very few persons, probably, agree with him there. The majority would prefer his Don Giovanni and Falstaff among grander personages, and his Scarpia and Tonio among lesser. Nevertheless, Mr. Scotti was for Chim Fen; and as Chim Fen he made his final bow.

DE VALERA PLEDGES SENATE'S ABOLITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Jan. 21—Mr. Eamon de Valera will abolish the Senate and substantially reduce the size of the Dail if he comes back to power in the general election Tuesday, according to a manifesto yesterday.

In regard to the relations with Britain the manifesto says the Free State will be "quite ready to exchange trade preferences" as with "any other country." But, it adds, such preferences "would not be allowed to restrict the protection necessary to preserve the home market for our farmers and to develop manufacturing industries."

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THINGS PRESENT

The Mirror of World Opinion today is again given over to editorial expressions from other papers on the results of the nation-wide poll to determine the "twelve greatest American women." Editorial page.

As one of the contributors says today, "The Parent column of our Monitor is indeed a course in child training." Every Saturday on the Educational page.

Mr. Gilmore reviews "My Neighbor Jesus, in the Light of His Own Language, People, and Times" on the Book page.

Remember those once-fashionable "Rogers groups"? See the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The career of Helen Keller will be summarized on Monday, the article being the seventh in the series devoted to the women named to the Hall of Fame of the Century of Progress Exposition.

A series of 20 articles proving how the movies are distorting views of America abroad, will begin on Monday—News section.

GOALS FOR INDIA TOLD AMERICANS BY LORD LOTHIAN

Success of Self-Government Held to Depend on People's Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The road to self-government is open to the people of India, "if they will unite in taking it" by helping to make the new constitution a success when it is adopted, according to the Marquis of Lothian, former Undersecretary of State for India and chairman of several Round Table Conference committees on affairs of that country.

In a talk over the nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company last night, Lord Lothian characterized the task of framing a constitution for India as "the greatest and most difficult experiment in federal self-government which has ever been attempted in the history of mankind."

"But the present British national government has decided that it is as impossible as it is inadvisable to stand still," he continued, "that the movement for national self-government is a dominant force in the modern world, that the time has past when one nation can govern another against its will, and that in a situation of great complexity and difficulty the safest and the wisest course is to chart a constitution which commands the greatest measure of support among reasonable men and women in India and then to do their best to make a success of it.

Appeal to Gandhi

"This, at any rate, is the policy, and I hope that when you see that the new act is being discussed between Indians and British before Parliament during the rest of the year, you will give it fair consideration.

"I hope, too, that when the constitution is published and India is able to see how immense and, indeed, how dangerous a step forward it invites, Mahatma Gandhi and the India National Congress may see fit to abandon civil disobedience and coöperate in improving the constitution and in making it work."

Declaring that "nobody in England likes the present situation in India" Lord Lothian said the British would enact the Indian Constitution as soon as possible, "meanwhile doing our best to suppress lawlessness which, if it succeeds, would lead to the breakdown of all government."

Asserting that the Indian Constitution would "certainly be fraught with no less significance for the future of mankind" than was the Constitution of the United States, which William Ewart Gladstone, the famous Liberal Prime Minister of Great Britain, once said was "the greatest instrument that ever sprang at a single time from the brain of man," Lord Lothian continued:

Comparison of Federations

"Following the American and the Canadian precedent, the new Indian Constitution will create a federation, but in almost every other respect there will be immense differences.

"When the American Constitution was written in 1787, the United States included only 13 states and a population of about 6,000,000. When the Canadian Constitution was written in 1867, the country included only six provinces and a population of less than 5,000,000.

"India, however, according to the census of 1931, contains 353,000,000 people, equal to the whole population of Europe without Russia. There are 20 main languages, each spoken by more than 1,000,000 persons. Two-thirds of the country is still under the direct administration of Great Britain; one-third is ruled by some 125 hereditary ruling Princes, each ruling by 'divine right.'

"The great mass of experienced and practical people, both Indian and British, agree that any attempt to leap from the system of government which has been in existence in India right into complete independence at one jump, or with undue speed, would inevitably lead to chaos—to a chaos more disastrous and ruinous than that which has befallen China.

Growth in Independence

"If the people of the United States have considered that the transition to self-government and independence in the Philippines, a relatively small country, must be gradual, I think they will agree that the same reasonable caution is necessary when we are dealing with 350,000,000 people speaking many languages and are trying to unite monarchies and democracies, Moslems, Hindus and Christians in a single federated self-governing state."

There is a not inconsiderable body of opinion in Great Britain which holds that the attempt to set up a federal government in India capable of maintaining the unity of so gigantic a country is being pushed too fast, Lord Lothian said. "But I think the wisest course is to move forward with extreme caution and care," he added.

The new constitution will probably set up legislatures of between 150 and 250 members in each of the nine states or provinces, together with a federal assembly of about 400 members and a federal senate of about 200 members, he said.

"Each of the provinces will enjoy full self-government," he continued. "That is to say, the ministers will be responsible to the Legislatures, elected by the Indian electorate.

Division of Responsibility

"The Vice-General or Governor-General, representing Great Britain will, for a period, control the army and foreign policy, though in consultation with his ministers.

"All other business will be in the hands of ministers responsible to the all-India Legislature, except that the Governor-General will have the right of intervening in the event the Minister is pursuing a policy which, in his view, is likely either to imperil the financial credit of the country or to be a grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of the land.

"These safeguards in the hands of the Governor-General are not unlike the similar provisions reserving certain matters for the approval of the President of the United States in the new Constitution for the Philippines just passed by Congress."

Universal adult franchise was impracticable, partly because of the administrative problem of polling so gigantic a number in a reasonable time, partly because 90 per cent of the population of India is still illiterate, Lord Lothian said.

"So we recommended an electorate of 36,000,000 for the Assembly," he continued. "Of these electors, one in 4½ will be women, and under the communal award, Moslem, Sikhs, Indian Christians and the depressed classes will be guaranteed representation not disproportionate to their numbers."

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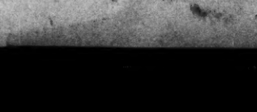

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Power of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' Won Author World Renown

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

An open poll to determine the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years was taken recently by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal for the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The names placed on this roll of honor in the order of votes received were: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. This is the sixth of 12 articles on their careers.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was the daughter of a woman who expected all her sons to become ministers. And, so long as there was a daughter, it seemed best that she should have the same kind of an education.

But Lyman Beecher's daughter did not want to stop at prescribed reading for the ministry. So she read everything she could lay her hands on. Sometimes she had to be careful about it. Her mother would not have cared to see her reading "The Arabian Nights," for instance. But there were not many such outbreaks, and when she married, Harriet Beecher married a Professor Stowe, who taught sacred literature in a theological seminary.

Harriet Stowe was born June 14, 1811, in Litchfield, Conn. A historian has said, "The family home was a nest of geniuses." Seven sons became ministers, according to their mother's plan. There were other daughters, with vigorous, ambitious individualities, but it was left for Harriet to write a book which was that interesting thing of its time, "fiction, with a didactic purpose."

House of Intellectual Energy

The Beecher house must sometimes almost have burst with the energy exhibited by its young people in their various cultural developments. The boys were reading Latin grammar at 7 or 8 years, and had a full and happy expectation of reading, "Paradise Lost," when they were 12. It was a popular "mot" of the day to say that "The human race is divided into saints, sinners and the Beecher family."

Yet prolific in literature as the sons and daughters were, in the benign and busy shadow of their great father, it is a curious fact that little of their writings remain to be particularly noted outside of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There were not so many "reforms" flying through the air in the middle years of the last century as there are today, and now, with all the more material, where can be found either a man or woman writing fiction which deals with social issues in equal graphic power, moral passion and ability to appraise and state a popular feeling as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did?

Became a World Book

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared in the National Era, a weekly paper, printed in Washington in June, 1851. And it attracted no particular attention at the time.

But the minute a Boston publisher brought it out in book form things began to happen. It sold 300,000 copies in the United States the first year, a sale equivalent to 1,500,000 nowadays. England fell upon it with interest, and France as well. All the more important languages were used for its translation, and some obscure tongues as well.

It did immeasurable good in a living cause, and it provided one of the literary phenomena of all time. It wasn't a very good book, from a literary standpoint, but it was a powerful polemic and it came to be as much a part of the abolition of slavery as the Civil War or the Emancipation Proclamation.

And it lasted. It is not a dull book today, out of its time though it is. No one can read it today, or tomorrow, or 100 years from now, without feeling that the sympathies stirred by the cause of the slave are one with those that forever move the world of good men and women in their efforts to right the wrongs of the political and social system.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Jan. 28.

Fourth Division, Association of New England: Annual dinner and reunion, installation of president, Hotel Kenmore, 7.

Naval Reserve Officers Association, First District: Annual meeting, election of officers, 69 Hancock Street, 6:30.

Brookline Teachers' Club: Presentation of play, "The Royal Family," benefit Brookline unemployment fund, high school auditorium, 8:15.

Dana Hall School: Lecture by Lady Sackville-West, British author, Bardwell auditorium, Wellesley, 8.

Saturday Evening Club: Mid-season party, Hotel Statler, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberté," film, at 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 9:40 p. m.
Plymouth—"There's Always Juliet," 8:30.
Peabody Playhouse—"Gold in the Hills," 8:30.
Hollis—Shan-Kar, dancer, 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Community Church: Address, "The Cynical Century," by Mr. James Waterman Wise, author and lecturer, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Why Radicalism Has Failed," by Mr. B. C. Vladeck, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, preceded by music, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston City Club: Concert by Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Joseph Wagner, conductor, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 3:30.

Old South Forum: Address, "Is Labor Marching On?" by Miss Jennie Lee, former member of Parliament, preceded by music, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Down the Spanish Main," by Mr. Robert F. Sanford, 3:30. Concert, Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Jacques Hoffman, conductor, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

American Legion Glee Club: Meeting, Hotel Statler.

Dana Hall School: Address, by Mr. Harold Nicolson, British author, Bardwell auditorium, Wellesley, 8.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Richard Moulton, pianist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist; Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Prelude and Fugue, C minor ..... Bach
Capriccio ..... Scarlatti
Toccata ..... Prokofieff

MR. MOULTON

Incantesimo ..... Bettinelli
Care Selve, from "Atalanta" ..... Händel
Sortita d'Ofelia, Aria from "Amleto" ..... Faccio

MISS TAYLOR

La Cathédrale Engloutie, Jardins sous la Pluie ..... Debussy
Waltz, Prelude ..... Chopin

MR. MOULTON

I hear, I see ..... Gretchaninoff
The Cloths of Heaven ..... Dunhill
Peter Pan ..... Stickles

MISS TAYLOR

Cambridge Museum for Children: Motion pictures of Gaspé peninsula, 5 Jarvis Street, 3. Open daily 3:30 to 4:30, Sundays 2 to 4:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Afternoon musicale, by Mrs. Kirtley F. Mather, pianist, and Mrs. Marguerite M. Estaver, violinist, 4. Open to young people.

Trinity Church: Organ and song recital, also speaking program, afternoon.

Music

Symphony Hall—J. M. Sanromá, pianist, 3:30.
Jordan Hall—Casadesus Society, 3:30.
Boston Art Club—Boston Flute Players Club, 3:30.
Longwood Towers—Twilight Musicale, 5:00.
Jordan Hall—Young Musicians' Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Jan. 28.

Old South Association: Second lecture in series, "The Dartmouth College Case," by Mr. Horace H. Morse, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 4:30.

Lowell Institute Fourth lecture in series on "Early Celtic Civilization," by Prof. Fred Norris Robinson, of Harvard, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Brookline Woman's Club: Meeting, presentation of one-act plays, 150 Babcock Street, 2:30.

Boston Ministers: Meeting, address, "Some Books in Religious Education," by the Rev. Dr. Herbert W. Gates, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, Home Day, illustrated lecture, "Glimpses of Spain," by Mrs. Edwin H. Wright, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Meeting, address, "Experiences in Russia," by the Rev. Wilburn B. Miller, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Story of Coal," 11 and 2:30; Indian Lore Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

American Waldensian Aid Society: Afternoon meeting, Hotel Statler.

International Geneva Association: Meeting, Hotel Statler, 3.

Concerts to Come

Monday evening, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Fisk University Choir.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, in Brown Hall, a concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 26, in Symphony Hall, a Gay Nineties Night, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Florence Austral, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 29, at the Kate Thomas Studio, 115 Newbury Street, the Boston Chamber Music Society.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 29, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Ephraim Zimbalist, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John Goss and his London Singers.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5, in Jordan Hall, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early Eighteenth Century Embroidered Coverlets, lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; Eighteenth Century Furniture, lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Rugs; Prints by Whistler. New accessions.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 26.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors and drawings by Karl Knaths. Through Jan. 31.

Helman's Print Shop, 8A Park Street—119 Hogarth Prints. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Stanley Woodward. Through Jan. 28.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight and Sunday, possibly occasional light rain; moderate west to south wind; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Maine: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday, probably snow changing to rain.

All other New England States: Cloudy and warmer, probably with occasional rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	56	Montreal	24	30
Bismarck	-8	16	Nantucket	66	80
Boston	34	43	New Orleans	66	80
Buffalo	36	36	New York	40	50
Calgary	18	24	Norfolk, Va.	50	62
Charleston	58	74	North Platte	18	52
Chicago	42	42	Philadelphia	44	56
Cincinnati	52	52	Phoenix, Ariz.	36	40
Denver	24	50	Pittsburgh	40	44
Eastport, Me.	18	40	Portland, Me.	30	50
Hatteras	54	64	Raleigh	56	68
Helana, Mont.	16	24	St. Louis	52	54
Honolulu, T.H.	..	74	St. Paul	22	40
7 p.m. Jan. 20	72	..	Salt Lake City	28	44
Huron, S. D.	20	38	San Francisco	44	50
Jacksonville	62	76	Santa Fe, N. M.	32	40
Kansas City	56	60	Seattle	36	36
Key West	72	78	Tampa	60	78
Los Angeles	44	48	Washington	40	58
Memphis	66	72	Wichita, Kan.	48	56
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	2	24

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 20.
B—Maximum Jan. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 7 p. m., Sunday 7:21 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:13 p. m.

BUSINESS BUREAU ISSUES A WARNING

Citizens of Boston and Massachusetts in general are warned by the Boston Better Business Bureau to be on guard against an attractive woman who is said to have victimized several hundred women in this district in an "easy-money" scheme, under the promise of huge profits on investments.

According to the bureau, which is coöperating with the police in investigating the scheme, the woman poses as a representative of an unnamed wealthy philanthropist who wishes to help unfortunate persons. She has organized what is termed a "Gift Family" in which the member invests a sum of money upon receiving a promise of 50 per cent profit within three months. However, according to the bureau, the victim is persuaded to reinvest the principal and profits when payment is due.

The investigation started when several women reported they were unable to obtain a return of either their principal or profits. In answer to questions as to how the large profits are made, the bureau says the woman and her lieutenants claim the unnamed "benefactor" invests the money at great profit.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS SEW FOR RED CROSS

Camp Fire Girls of Boston and vicinity are responding to the emergency call from the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross to help in sewing garments for needy families in this area, it was announced today. These garments are cut by workers of the Red Cross and the girls visit Red Cross headquarters on Saturday mornings to make the garments.

All garments are distributed by the Red Cross only through the old, established welfare agencies directly to needy families, it was said. Thirty Camp Fire Girls from Melrose visited the Red Cross headquarters this morning where the various types of work were explained to them.

BISHOP TO DEDICATE CHILDREN'S CHAPEL

Dedication of the newly constructed Children's Chapel at the Morgan Memorial, 89 Shawmut Avenue, will take place tomorrow morning at 9:45 o'clock, it was announced today. The dedication service will be conducted by Bishop Charles Wesley Burns of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The chapel has been built as a memorial to the Rev. Dr. W. L. McDowell by his daughter, Miss Edith McDowell, who is director of religious education at the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN OPEN

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—Old-timers cannot recall seeing motorboats on Lake Champlain at this time of the year. Usually the lake is ice-locked from December until spring. Now, however, it is open, and motorboats are daily crossing to Vermont, and fishermen are angling from rowboats instead of through the ice. Since 1816 there have been only five winters when the lake has not been frozen from shore to shore. Those years were 1829, 1842, 1850, 1919 and this year.

MERMOZ LEAVES BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 21 (AP)—M. Jean Mermoz, whose trans-Atlantic airplane, Rainbow, was bogged for three days in the mud of the flying field near here, took off this morning with his six passengers for Buenos Aires.

Plans for Summer Institute Are Laid

Preliminary plans were formed in Boston today for the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College by one of the two governing boards for this unusual and constructive two weeks experiment. The other governing board is composed of members in the New York area.

Among those who met today at the Y. W. C. A. in Boston were Dr. Karl Compton, prescident of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. John H. Williams, professor of economics at Harvard; Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts; Miss M. Louise Walworth; Mr. Henry Mussey, professor of economics at Wellesley College; Mr. Henry Beston, writer; Mrs. C. Douglas Mercer, Mrs. John H. Maguire, Miss Alice W. Hunt, Miss Matherine C. Balderstone, Prof. Sumner Slichter, professor of business economics at Harvard University, and others.

Attendance at the Institute will be recruited from a variety of occupational groups, making the Institute a cross-section of society. Professional people, industrial workers, clerical workers, business men and women, engineers, owners of businesses including farms, and home makers will take parts.

The plan of study will not be academic in character but will be designed to give men and women in active life an opportunity under able leadership to think out together some possible first steps out of the present economic complexity.

Stage to Film

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Ernest Truex in "Whistling in the Dark," at the State and Orpheum.

Motion Pictures

Relief From Strain

At Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters this week, Mr. Ernest Truex practically repeats his captivating stage performance as Wally Porter, crime novelist, in "Whistling in the Dark"—a play for intellectuals, since all heavy mental workers are supposed to find relief from strain in the detective or mystery play. Mr. Elliott Nugent directed the picture.

You remember the story of the boastful young writer of mystery novels, trapped in a gangsters' retreat and forced to design for immediate execution "the perfect crime"; how he evolved the toothpaste method and saved himself, his sweetheart and the object of his plan by—but we mustn't tell the ending. Well, here it is in screen version pretty nearly as was, except for Enlarged Scope. This asset of the films also relieves all strain on the imagination, by twice showing how the toothpaste is treated, by shots of the victim's speeding train, by taking you into the gangsters' dining room where occurs perhaps the world's worst family meal, by roaming you about the grounds. When Enlarged Scope is perfected it may be able further to excel the stage by showing an entire room at once. A bedroom scene is injected with very little taste. Mr. Truex's quipping curtain line is extended with cheapening effect.

Mr. Truex carried the play and he carries the talkie. Same lines delivered with same business, bright and engaging. Miss Una Merkel of the Southern accent is certainly as satisfactory as the stage fiancée. The surrounding cast is sufficient unto the story in that movie way of theirs. The element of suspense is well sustained. "Whistling in the Dark" meets the supreme test—it is good entertainment.

"Good entertainment" too is the rest of the bill: For those who like them, Laurel and Hardy in "Scram"; a ten-minute talk (first to the screen) on the hour's hero, Technocracy; the Metrotone News; and a really engrossing sports reel showing some marvelous aerial acrobatic stunts, the grace of movement pointed up by slow motion.

M. L.

Motor Show Reflects Confidence in 1933

(Continued from Page 1)

$500 to $6500 from last year's figures. At the same time, quality appears to have been enhanced.

Visitors are struck, first of all, with the more pronounced slope to radiators and windshields, the almost universal use of skirted fenders, and the trend toward slanting rear ends designed to cut down on the air pull from behind. The argument for the drop-type mud-guard in all General Motors cars, is that it covers up the under gearing and helps protect the car body as well as the pedestrian from flying dirt.

In 12-Cylinder Field

A conservative advance into the 12-cylinder field is noted with no apparent desire on the part of manufacturers to place any emphasis beyond that range. Only two manufacturers are showing sixteens, six display twelves, eighteen offer eights, seventeen show sixes, and four have produced fours.

The Continental makes its formal bow to New England with a four and two sixes in the low-priced class. Pontiac has dropped the six and turned strictly to the straight-eight motor and Willys has turned out a new four "77" which is advertised as the "world's lowest priced car" with floating power, an 80 horsepowered motor, fully streamlined, and said to be capable of 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline. Franklin enters the picture with a low-priced six, Essex has added an eight and Hudson is producing a six and an eight.

Further steps have been taken to reduce what was once a bulky, three-ton giant into an automatic assembly of comfort and speed. The influence of the woman driver has done much to stir activity in this direction. The male visitor to the show, more interested in the mechanical performance, has his head under the hood most of the time, while the female, with an eye for beauty and comfort, spends her moments testing the upholstery and feeling the ease of operation.

Nearly all cars now provide thermostatic controlled heat. Vibration further has been attacked by engineers along lines such as insulated mufflers. Pontiac has converted the starter from a foot pedal into a push-button on the dashboard. The grease-packed universal gives indications of passing out. Free wheeling is still prevalent but is discontinued in certain General Motors cars.

Mark of Quality

The mark of quality is stamped even upon the lowest priced cars at the show, the Rockne, Willys and Continental competing in a field which is bringing nearer to ultimate realization the dream of the man who desires two cars, one to drive in to the office, the other to leave home with the family.

In the higher-priced exhibits such as Studebaker and Pierce Arrow power brakes are coming into more common use. A vaccum cup at the foot of the brake pedal does all the work at the slightest pressure on the brake.

Almost overnight, the romance of the wheel has added another chapter. The new type of steel artillery wheel called the "airwheel" is found on many of the show models and is an evolution of the steel two-piece wheel exhibited at the show two years ago for the first time by the Budd Wheel Company. Weight has been held down to that of the wire wheel. Unlike the usual artillery wheel, which must of necessity have straight spokes, the new wheel can be molded into any shape desired.

The wheel coincides with the efforts of manufacturers to provide beauty and style for the underpart of the car. Another advantage is that the wheel can be cleaned as easily as the body, having no joints and no parts to loosen.

Ford has not taken space at the show except for commercial vehicles. Trucks generally are seen to be adopting lines that enhance their beauty as an advertising feature for the companies which operate them. There are about 100 cars in the commercial exhibit in the basement. The rumor circulates at the show that Ford will later introduce a heavier and lighter eight and continue the four only in commercial vehicles. The light eight would sell around $400 delivered.

Camps Big Help To New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 21—Summer camps for boys and girls yearly are proving of additional value to New Hampshire from the revenues accruing, according to Mr. John W. Pearson, director of the New Hampshire Foundation. Mr. Pearson's statement is based upon a study in which he not only has found the State enriched annually to the extent of more than 5,000,000 through these junior camp channels, but that Camp Chocorua for boys was the fourth to be established in the United States while the first girl's camp in the State in the town of Hebron was the third of its kind in the country.

Commenting on the employment furnished to men and women at summer camps in the State and at vacation roadside stands, he said that fully 20,000 receive work during this vacation season. Figures were given indicating that 1800 farmers received $1,300,000 from summer tourists and it also was found that about 25,000 New Hampshire residents earn all or part of their living in serving the needs of summer guests. The survey also has shown that the State ranks third among the states in the number of private camps of this description.

Another feature Mr. Pearson brought out was that in the visits of parents to children summering in the State, many have been led to buy property in New Hampshire, with the result that real estate to the amount of millions of dollars have been purchased by out-of-State people impressed with their first visit to the State.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21 (AP)—Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt left by airplane today to make a speech tonight in Chicago at a meeting of the League of Women Voters.

OTTAWA PACTS URGED AS LEVER TO LIFT TARIFFS

Professor Elliott Says They May Prove Help at Economic Conference

If the tariff arrangements of the Ottawa Conference giving preferences to the Dominions and raising barriers against other nations are used as a basis for encouraging reciprocal trade agreements at the World Economic Conference, they may prove a boon to world amity and the resumption of international trade, Prof. William Y. Elliott, of Harvard University, said last night.

Speaking before a class of the University Extension course at the State House, he declared persistence in the imperialistic protectionist policy indicated by Ottawa would spell the end of the British Empire and encourage wars among the nations.

The United States with its Hawley-Smoot tariff badgered the other nations into trade nationalism, he declared, and he labeled the "buy American" movement as disastrous. "Higher tariffs on our part," he said, "merely reduce foreign exchanges to a point where the only safeguard against importations will be an embargo."

America's high tariff policy, especially against Canada with which it had natural and tremendous trade, was the factor, according to him, that enabled England to bring Canada within the orbit of the Empire trade arrangement. Canada was the key to Britain's new protectionism, which, he said, the United States blindly fostered.

He declared, however, that conversations with Canadian officials recently assured him that a guarantee from the United States of trade relations would make the Ottawa agreements, as far as Canada is concerned, go by the board.

He depicted the growing nationalism and self-sufficiency of nations as abortive to the logical forces of world economics. While there is a glut of resources within nations, it may be pursued without disaster. When the glut passes, tariffs must come down or the nations will fight for the raw materials being kept from them.

The only way to restore world trade, he continued, is to break down the commercial barriers, with England using its Ottawa records, and the United States using its credits.

If all the factors—debts, foreign exchanges, export restrictions and tariffs—are laid on the board at the World Economic Conference with a view to restarting world trade, immediate improvement will result, he predicted. Such action depends, according to him, on the statesmanship England and the United States can marshal.

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HOOVER DECRIES REORGANIZATION DELAY IN HOUSE

Plan Thrown Out Without Consideration of Merits, President Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—In a message following the House action yesterday killing the Administration departmental reorganization program, President Hoover declares that the proposal was thrown out apparently with "no examination of the merits" and "no hearings of any consequence."

"There is no question," Mr. Hoover adds, "that the consolidations would have brought about great economies."

The action of the Democratic House is considered as part of the party program of postponing much constructive work to the forthcoming special session. Democratic leaders apparently want to give the new Administration credit for departmental reorganization. They are expected to approve much the same reorganization schemes when advanced by Mr. Roosevelt, which they have just rejected.

Mr. Hoover in his statement and attached figures offers a penetrating analysis of the budget changes made thus far in the House, in amplification of his earlier charge that the five appropriation bills so far dealt with by the House show an actual increase of about $35,000,000, instead of a decrease.

The President's Statement

The text of Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

The estimates which I gave in my recent message to Congress as to the probable size of the deficit will depend, of course, upon how far the Congress adopts economies which I have recommended. The budget calls for $850,000,000 reduction in appropriations for the next fiscal year, which would result in a reduction of about $530,000,000 of expenditures, the difference being due to old continuing appropriations and commitments in respect to them.

I stated the other day that the five appropriation bills so far dealt with by the House or committees of the House showed an actual increase of about $35,000,000, instead of a decrease. The details are given in the attached statements. However, the largest part of the economies proposed in the budget have yet to be dealt with.

Finds Merits Ignored

I regret, of course, that the consolidation of 58 bureaus and commissions into a few divisions which I had directed by executive orders, has been nullified by the action of the House of Representatives. There was apparently no examination of the merits of the different executive orders by the House or the House committees and certainly no hearings of any consequence were undertaken. While it is my conviction that all these orders would be accepted if accurately investigated, yet it is a certainty that if they were investigated at all the majority of them would have been passed.

The Joint Committee on Reorganization of the Government, created in December, 1920, and comprising representatives of the Executive together with members of both parties in the House and Senate, agreed upon the same fundamentals as were represented in my executive orders.

There is no question that the consolidations would have brought about great economies. No one wishes to estimate these economies until it is possible to determine accurately how many offices can be abolished, how much can be saved by the more advantageous purchase of supplies and the greater coördination of work. But it is a certainty that great economies would have been made if the program had been carried out. It would have been made if the program had been carried out. It would have been a contribution to lessening taxation in the forthcoming fiscal year.

Work Opens For Coming Debt Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

even come by the time the President-Elect starts on his yachting trip.

Such an announcement would facilitate the work now under way at the State Department, and Mr. Stimson strongly urged Mr. Roosevelt to appoint his Secretary of State, before too many weeks have elapsed. This the President-Elect has divulged.

Direct Talks Coming Soon

Meanwhile, as soon as a favorable reply from the British Government is received, authorities here will start talks direct with London preparatory to the March meeting. There will hardly be opportunity for the sort of political preparation, or agreement in advance, which has often been held vital to the success of a great conference. Rather, political preparation and the negotiation itself will have to be sandwiched when the British delegates come to Washington.

In this connection, observers here follow with great interest reports from London that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and fellow artisan with President Hoover of the London Naval Treaty and coarchitect with M. Edouard Herriot, of the Lausanne Agreement, may come here as chief delegate.

If this course is followed, Mr. MacDonald will confront a similar, but even graver, task of appealing to the American public than that which he successfully fulfilled in 1929. It will be a different United States and a different situation. But Mr. MacDonald knew so well how to secure American approval then, that great interest attaches to his second effort.

Likewise, as shown in his opening and closing speeches at Lausanne, Mr. MacDonald can convey a graphic picture of the world financial position to the ordinary man. He has unequalled preparation, therefore, in bringing his message to the United States, and Washington is awaiting with eager interest a period of negotiation rare in the history of Democratic diplomacy.

Shift in Position

President-Elect Roosevelt's second White House conference with President Hoover marked a momentous shift in his position on war debts as a result of which he is now clearly ready to discuss material reductions in European obligations to the United States in return for suitable compensations.

Not only has he agreed to start conversation with a representative of Great Britain immediately after his inauguration on March 4, but he has also left the door wide open for France to seek a reconciliation with the American Government on its debts provided that France first recognizes the full obligation of the Dec. 15 last payment which is now technically in default.

In fact the announcement of intention to receive a British emissary on war debts is being interpreted in Roosevelt circles here as a definite inducement to the French Parliament to reconsider its hasty action on the debts and thereby provide the basis for future negotiations.

The President-Elect made this clear at a conference on board the train directly after leaving Washington when he reiterated his declaration that "debtors should always have easy access to their creditors" and declined to admit that France had actually "defaulted."

What French Position Is

Close advisers pointed out that in regard to France it is possible to place several different interpretations on the default, implying that it might only mean "deferment" to the incoming administration.

Return by Great Britain to the gold standard is being suggested by prominent Roosevelt advisers as offering such definite advantages to the United States that it would justify considerable concessions to that country on its obligations. It is pointed out that not only would it provide a definite calculable basis for revision of American tariffs, but would also stabilize international exchange, thereby improving the market for American exports.

The more immediate result of the White House conference, in the opinion of the President-Elect, is that approximately a month has been saved by his agreement to receive a British delegate immediately after assuming office. He feels that had he not conferred again with President Hoover, the British meeting would necessarily have been deferred until some time in April.

It is anticipated that an important member of the British Cabinet, either the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Prime Minister, or Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, will come to Washington to open the negotations with President Roosevelt and his Secretary of State. A commission is not provided for in the present plans of Roosevelt advisers.

Accompanying the President-Elect on his southward trip is Mr. Norman H. Davis, who was present at yesterday's conference, and is being prominently mentioned as a possible Secretary of State in the next Cabinet.

Other guests on board the train are for the most part senators or members of Congress primarily interested in the water power issue with its specific reference to Muscle Shoals. They include Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, author of the bill for public operation of the project and leader in the 12-year fight in Congress for its enactment.

Called in also for consultation on the question was Mr. Frank R. McNinch, leading liberal member of the Federal Power Commission and advocate of both public operation and distribution of electric water power.

CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

Mr. Chester I. Campbell, who passed on while attending a fraternal gathering in Belmont last night, was widely known for his efforts for legislation which most benefits the automobilist, for his success in promoting the Boston Automobile Show, which he organized 31 years ago, and for his interest in Masonry and the Order of DeMolay for boys.

He was prominent in Massachusetts politics, having served on the Governor's Council from 1927 until last year. He was Mayor of Quincy in 1915 and was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in the recent primary. During his political career at the State House, Mr. Campbell always appeared before committee hearings in the interest of legislation for better automobile conditions in the State. He was secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association. He has directed some of the largest industrial expositions held in New England, including the Sportsmen's Show, the Poultry Show, Home Beautiful Exposition and many textile and trade expositions.

Training boys in good citizenship was a patricular interest of Mr. Campbell. As a state deputy grand counselor of the Order of DeMolay, he came in contact with boys in all parts of the State and was at the time of his passing giving an address at a meeting of the order, in which he stressed the need for greater citizenship among the youth of today.

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A SALUTE TO HAWAII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Deserting the warmth of Honolulu, a group of young folks have come to the United States to enjoy the winter sports season at the Lake Placid Club. That they are enjoying themselves is indicated by the picture in which a skiing party is seen making ready for an afternoon on the hills. From left to right they are Jean Erdman, Ben Dillingham, Dorothy Erdman, Henry Gaylord, Louise Gaylord, Elizabeth Cooke, Mary Cooke, Lois Wilcox, Harold Dillingham Jr., Bayard Dillingham and Henly Dillingham.

DEMOCRATIC RIFT CHECKS PROGRAM OF LEGISLATION

Harmony in Party Sought by Roosevelt Before Special Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Democratic leaders in Congress, who consulted with President-Elect Roosevelt Jan. 19, are not concealing the difficulties in the way of the party which takes over the government March 4.

A survey of the legislative situation thus far shows that the Democratic leaders have abandoned successively, point by point, most of the proposals contained in the original party platform drawn up last summer in Chicago, with the remaining proposals surrounded by doubt.

At the same time a sharp rift has occurred within the Democratic group in the Senate. Both Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia and Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana were separately closeted with Mr. Roosevelt Jan. 19, and when they emerged there was no indication that their fundamental fiscal differences had been reconciled or that Mr. Roosevelt had attempted to arrest authority as party leader in bringing harmony.

The Democratic program promised repeal of prohibition, but this was blocked in the House on the opening day. The program proposed a beer bill, but the House act has been rewritten in the Senate, with no prospect of immediate enactment. The party platform pledged cuts of 25 per cent in the federal budget, but such economies are not in sight. The Democratic platform pledged a balanced budget; House leaders who originate all fiscal legislation have just announced that they would not introduce a tax measure at this session; furthermore, the earlier conference between Mr. Roosevelt and party leaders in New York was fruitless.

While these results are all on the negative side, a deep and positive cleft has arisen between the regular party leadership in the Senate and the Huey Long group, in which the veteran leadership of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), of Arkansas is vigorously assailed.

Mr. Long managed to escape application of cloture to his filibuster against the banking bill.

While his triumph is short-lived, inasmuch as the Senate immediately agreed to do by unanimous consent substantially what it had failed to do by cloture, Mr. Long escaped the official reprimand which a great majority of the Senate and his party hoped he would receive.

INQUIRY BOARD SCANS STATE POLICE CHARGE

Inquiry into charges against the state police got under way today by the board of investigation appointed by Lieut.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, commission of public safety, at the behest of Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

The board of three members, headed by Capt. Thomas E. Bligh, made it plain that the investigation will be absolutely secret and that nothing will be given out until all the evidence has been tested. A sweeping investigation is anticipated as the result of a 21-page report of conditions in the police department filed by Mr. Francis X. Hurley, state auditor.

RUSSIAN TO RING LOWELL HOUSE BELLS

Bells of Lowell House Tower, Harvard University, will ring out on Sunday afternoons under the guidance of the department of music which has engaged the services of a Russian bell expert, Andronoff of New York City. Since the discharge of Saradjeff, sent over by the Soviet Government to install the bells, no one has been able to play them harmoniously. Saradjeff was subsequently sent back to Russia.

Under the new arrangement the general supervision of bell music will be under Dr. A. T. Davison '05, associate professor of music. The largest of the bells weighs nearly 14 tons and requires two men to swing it. The next two are worked by the foot of the chief operator and the undercurrent of their sounds, though deafening to the ringer, is supposed to blend harmoniously the tones of the lesser bells, the smallest of which are rung by the operator's fingers.

Big Scandinavian Collection Added To Library at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21—Yale's collection of Scandinavian literature went on exhibition today in the University Library. This collection, in the Counte Riant gift alone, consists of over 5000 bound volumes; 500 unbound volumes, 22,000 dissertations and theses from various Swedish institutions, which include the first writings by men later outstanding in the fields of natural science and literature, and 50 manuscripts.

It is not generally known, according to Prof. Adolph B. Benson, of Yale, who arranged the exhibition, that there is a rich deposit of Scandinavian literature in this country, especially in the older universities.

The Yale collection contains important literature of the Scandinavian countries from the sixteenth century to the present time, as well as the literature of their colonies. The Icelandiana and Greenlandiana form a considerable portion of the collection.

The theses and dissertations are from the Universities of Abo, Lund and Uppsala and were written as early as 1620, although the majority date from 1675 to 1856. Among the important items are 184 theses written under the direction of Carolus Linnaeus, Swedish biologist, who laid the groundwork for the modern classification of animal and plant life, and whose system of nomenclature is used today.

There is an almost complete file of the theses of his pupil, Pehr Kalm, who worked in the field of botany and became noted through a three-volume travelogue on America. There is a thesis by A. Celsius, the originator of the centigrade thermometer; and an essay by S. Klingensteirna, Sweden's first modern mathematician.

Outstanding in the collection are the works gathered by Paul Edouard Didier, Comte de Riant, who devoted his life to collecting Scandinavian literature on the Crusades and the Christian institutions in the Latin Orient. His collection came to the university in 1896, and only recently has the amassed material been carefully studied and catalogued.

MONTAGU NORMAN MARRIES SUDDENLY

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP) — Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, sprang his latest surprise today when his marriage to Mrs. Priscilla Worsthorne followed within a few hours the announcement of their engagement.

Just 17 minutes after the marriage could legally occur today he arrived at the dingy Chelsea district registry office for the ceremony.

RAIL MEN AGREE TO PAY CUT

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 21 (By U. P.)—Employees of the Great Western Railway Jan. 19 agreed to a maximum reduction of 8 per cent in their pay.

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WORLD PEACE ONUS PLACED UPON FRANCE

Dr. Deak Declares There Can Be No Amity Under Present Treaties

Placing responsibility for world peace on France, because of its military supremacy in Europe, Dr. Francis Deak, professor of international law at Columbia University, declared there could be no peace under the terms of the treaties of Versailles, St. Germain, Trianon and Neuilly.

Speaking before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, he found hope of peace slight, as long as nations insist on maintaining the "status quo." While, according to him, the present political aligments are sustained by arms, he added that no military power could be marshaled to keep in line permanently the nations that want revision.

Grievances of European minorities, dismembered nations, arms inequality, 12,000 miles of customs lines along which tariff wars are conducted, give evidence, he said, of the festering injustices that demand readjustments.

Costly Enterprise

The maintenance of the "status quo" was labeled a costly enterprise and a mere subterfuge of peace. He cited the tremendous armaments kept by France, its army of 600,000 men, its trained reserves of 4,000,000 and the Polish army of 300,000 men with reserves of 2,000,000, which, he contended, have been instrumental in enforcing the present system.

"A combination of military and political preponderance enables France and her post-war allies to prevent, by the maintenance of the 'status quo,' the sorely needed pacification of Europe," Dr. Deak concluded. "It is on this basis that I place the outlook for peace on the shoulders of France."

Finding the prospect of peace more dubious than at any time since 1918, Miss Jennie Lee, former Labor member of the British Parliament, indicted British policy in Geneva and in Manchuria as instrumental in weakening the peace machinery.

"The plain truth about British foreign policy," she said, "is that fear of Russian dominance in eastern markets to the detriment of our trading interests there, combined with Indian and colonial unrest, make our membership of the League of Nations a mere nominal affair. We talk peace but act as if preparing for war."

Japan Applauded

Proximity of Manchuria to Russia explains, she asserted, the speech of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, which so distorted the Lytton Report, she alleged, that Japan applauded its service to the Nipponese cause. Overwhelming evidence points, she said, to the existence of secret treaties between Japan and Great Britain.

Increasing public impatience with delay in effecting tangible steps toward peace and opposition to armament taxation were interpreted as possible sources of correcting British policy. In pursuit of material benefits, Great Britain has not, she indicated, brought its great power to bear on the European situation.

It is now a question whether England can face about in time to avoid the growing unrest in Europe, with its Franco-Italian, Franco-German and Balkan problems.

Count Serge Fleury, of the French Foreign Office, called for moral disarmament, reduction in prejudices, tariffs, and partial quotas as well as in tanks and aircraft. He asked that the world give a working example of understanding by appreciating better the security issue of France, with its borders so near and its history so provocative of fear.

He urged assurance that the nations will combine to assail an aggressor "in the spirit of the Kellogg-Briand treaty." Attacks would be impossible, he said, if the support of America, England and France were guaranteed the nation attacked.

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Harvard School Of Law Adds Utah Papers to Library

Two rare legal records pertaining to the early history of the State of Utah are among the most valuable documents of the 39,000 volumes and pamphlets acquired by the Harvard Law School Library during 1932, according to Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School in his annual report.

These items are the ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of Salt Lake City in 1849, and the ordinances passed in 1850 and 1851 by the General Assembly of the "State of Deseret," the original Mormon government which has since become the State of Utah. These acquisitions supplement "The Constitution and Laws of the State of Deseret," 1849-50, obtained by the Law School Library a year ago. This was printed in Salt Lake City by Brigham H. Young, the first printer in Utah.

The state of Deseret was one of the three provisional governments to have existed in the United States. Established in 1849, Congress refused to recognize the new state, and in its place established the Territory of Utah. The other two provisional governments were the short-lived state of Franklin, comprising what is now Tennessee, and the territory of Jefferson, now the State of Colorado.

Included among other valuable additions to the library during the past year are the statute books for the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Fourth of England, as well as several legal documents dating back to the 15th Century. One of the most prized additions is a treatise by Ludovicus Pontanus, printed in Venice in 1471, a book which is among the first printed treatises on civil law and the earliest dated law book in the library.

Teaching Methods Subject of Talk By Dr. Alington

Advisability of teaching boys and girls by entirely different methods was stressed yesterday by Dr. Cyril A. Alington, headmaster of Eaton College, Windsor, Eng., in a talk before the English Speaking Union of Boston. The meeting was held at the Junior League on Marlborough and Arlington Streets.

"I am not sure if teaching boys and girls alike is advisable," the speaker pointed out. At least, not on the whole, he said. While men can be taught in a group, women are more individual and cannot be taught in the same way, he explained. This, however, as he later said, need not apply to pupils in the elementary schools.

Education is of two types, Dr. Alington pointed out. The first is the literary group, while the second is the "scientific or mathematical." It is not advisable to endeavor to teach every pupil thoroughly along both of these lines, he declared. It is high time that both boys and girls are being taught more thoroughly along the lines to which they are most suited, with a very general education in other subjects.

Dr. Alington, who arrived in the United States the last of December, is making a tour of the country through the generosity of the Kentucky branch of the English Speaking Union which invited him here to exchange views with American educators.

ROTARY TO MEET IN DETROIT

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP) — The board of directors of Rotary International voted yesterday to hold its 1934 convention at Detroit, June 25 to 29. This year's convention had been awarded to Boston for June 26 to 30.

Light Beam Carries Music Half a Mile for Radiocast

New York Program Picked Out of Air Without Wire and Converted Into Electricity for Network of 50 Stations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 — Music traveling on a light beam and picked up half a mile distant as an "out of studio" presentation for a regularly scheduled broadcast program is the latest achievement in the field of radio.

When a musical program was picked up literally out of the air by an "electric eye" Jan. 19, no wires being used in the process, and converted into electricity for a network of nearly 50 stations, experts declared that this demonstration proved that anyone with a light cell, amplifier and loudspeaker could tap music radiocast on a light beam, neither wires nor radio sets being needed. The music was equal in quality to the standards set for broadcasts over wires, sound experts said.

The test was made by station WABC, the musical program being sent from the observation tower of the Chrysler Building, nearly 1000 feet above Forty-Second Street, and received before a window on the sixteenth floor of the company's building at Madison Avenue and Fifty-Second Street. Miss Vaughn De Leath, said to be the first woman to sing over the radio just 13 years ago, and Berren's orchestra, provided the music for the program.

The songs and orchestral numbers traveled through the night across the tops of mid-town Manhattan buildings on a beam formed by exciting a thimblefull of mercury contained in a small "mercury induction" bulb. The bulb is about an inch in diameter and five inches long. When a high-frequency electric current generated by a vacuum tube and circuit excites the mercury, it glows with intense brilliancy, but generates very little heat. For this reason, the beam is described as "cold light."

The microphone which the entertainers used last night caused the light, cradled in a Sperry searchlight projector, to go out as a beam toward the WABC building and carry the musical vibrations through space. A photo-electric cell, or "electric eye," placed at the focal point of a large convex lens at the receiving end gathered the rays from the air and converted the light back into electricity.

The lamp which made the pickup possible was invented by Mr. Elman B. Myers, president of the Myers Research Laboratory, New York.

Relief Funds Reach $676,881

Boston's emergency relief campaign funds reached a total of $676,881 today, it was reported from headquarters. Contributions received since yesterday amounted to about $125,500, it was said.

The need for additional canvassers to assist in the work of soliciting contributions to the proposed $5,000,000 fund was voiced by officials in charge of the drive. Although a number are being added each day, Senator Henry Parkman, chairman of the wards committee, is anxious to have several hundred more volunteers and is appealing to all who may be able to give some time in helping the house-to-house canvass.

Following the example of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who yesterday personally canvassed a section of Boston, Mayor James M. Curley started out today from Faneuil Hall to solicit additional contributions for the fund. He was accompanied on his tour by Mr. Maurice J. Tobin, vice-chairman of the wards committee in charge of homes.

Light Companies Surpluses Held Factor in Rates

Rates charged by the Northampton Electric Light Company were ordered reduced in a decision issued yesterday by the State Department of Public Utilities, which held for the first time that large surpluses should be taken into account in fixing consumer rates.

The new rates are 6½c for the first 10 kilowatt hours, 5½c for the next 50 kilowatt hours, and 3½c for all current over 60 kilowatt hours, while the prevailing rate includes no third bracket, a rate of 6c being charged for the first 10 kilowatt hours, and 5c for all current over that amount.

Action by the utilities department followed criticism based on that fact that the company had paid a dividend of 50 per cent on the par value of its capital stock for several years.

Ordinarily, the department agreed, the company should be entitled to only a reasonable return based upon the par value of the stock plus the premium. "Where, however," the ruling said, "by good management the utility has set aside an adequate reserve for depreciation, and at the same time has built up a substantial surplus, some consideration must be given to this surplus in the determination of rates, in justice to the stockholders."

INSURANCE OFF IN 1932

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents reports that new insurance sold by member companies in 1932 totaled $9,104,425,000, a decrease of 17.9 per cent from the 1931 volume of $11,085,003,000. New ordinary life decreased 19.9 per cent, industrial insurance dropped 11.4 per cent and group insurance fell 21.2 per cent.

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SALEM EXHIBITS PLAYTHINGS OF BYGONE YEARS

Dolls and Miniature Furniture Shown in Exhibit at Essex Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—Essex Institute is exhibiting a collection of playthings used by children of other generations, some of them dating back 150 years. Fashioned by hand long before the machine age, as individual expressions of love, they present an appealing picture of the past.

From the exquisitely made highboy, a miniature of the stately pieces made by Chippendale, to the wooden Dinah doll in checked gingham, minus more than half her black paint, who was undoubtedly the joy and comfort of a little girl a century ago, they prove the dominating desire of parents, to please a child.

No more perfect specimens of workmanship ever came from a cabinetmaker's shop than some of the toy furniture made for the little girls of long ago. A child's armchair of the Sheraton type, covered in traditional horsehair, is a realistic copy of the grown-up examples that graced the parlors of the late eighteenth century.

Square Piano Shown

There is a square piano, about two feet high, with three octaves and a pedestal-type stool, just like mother's in the 60's, and Governor Winthrop desks and Empire and Sheraton bureaus, doll-size and large enough to hold a small girl's belongongs.

Tiny beds, both canopied and four-posted, have all the elegance and comfort of grandmother's, in the way of patchwork quilts and lace-edged linen, while hooded cradles reproduce for dolly, in the same substantial mahogany, the sleeping accommodations of the babies of other days.

A Noah's ark that has passed the century mark seems inadequate for the long procession, two by two, from elephants to beetles, that must have known careful playmates to be intact still. Quaint counterparts of horse-drawn vehicles are the tiny models, perfect in detail, of a buggy, a barouche, modeled after the first to make its appearance in Salem, and a coach and six.

The doll china reflects the vogue for Canton and undoubtedly came across in a sea chest, just as great-grandmother's did. The doll buggies, two-wheeled and hooded, are miniatures of baby transportation a century ago.

Dolls Dominate Exhibit

But the dolls more than anything else dominate the collection. There are dolls of every degree of distinction and dolls with a lovable lack of it. Some that show careful handling and others whose appearance proves they were very much loved. Dolls with unbelieveably complete wardrobes, and even a walking doll, described on the box which contained her as "The Patent Autoperipatetikos." She came from 201 Broadway, New York, and must have been a sensation in an age when automatons were almost unknown.

Probably the oldest doll in the collection is a tiny bonneted figure in a wing chair, dated 1785. Practically every decade of the nineteenth century is represented and many are of foreign origin, reflecting native fashions of their day. An English doll of 1847 is said to have been the first London doll in Salem. A French doll of 1856 has an extensive wardrobe that includes jewelry, kid gloves, a hoop skirt, hats in tiny bandboxes and even rubbers.

Twin dolls, dated 1850, are dressed alike in hand-embroidered pantalettes, bluff-figured frocks and jackets of check velvet, but some careful person foreseeing the difficulty of identity by their small owners, gave one a blue-faced hat and gray trimming on the jacket and to the other pink facing and a green-trimmed jacket.

The exhibition will continue through January and February and is shown in the furniture room on the first floor.

Toys of More Than a Century Ago

Both Photos Courtesy of Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., to The Christian Science Monitor

EXHIBITS AT THE ESSEX INSTITUTE

At Left—A Miniature Highboy of Exquisite Workmanship Made About 1800. At Right—Bonneted Doll Made in 1785, the Oldest in the Collection.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
5:30 Hank Keene's Hillbillies.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Montor Vews the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Dutch Band.
7:00 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:30 Studio recital.
7:45 "Barn Dance" program.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Albert Stoessel, conductor.
10:15 NBC, Salon Singers.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League program.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
5:45 NBC, "Seckatary Hawkins" sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Studio soloists.
7:00 NBC, Talk, "Sweden After Krueger."
7:15 Popular studio soloist; talk.
7:30 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:00 Magazine of the Air.
8:15 NBC, Echoes of the Palisades.
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, "The Blue Danube."
9:30 NBC, Oldsmobile Program: Gus Van; soloists; Olsen Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Soloists; Bernie Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Studio announcements news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:25 "Real Life Dramas."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Serial adventure story.
7:30 CBS, Meyer Davis Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'armore recital.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Polo match from Commonwealth Armory.
10:30 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:15 "Bill Billy George."
11:30-4:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, "Necessaries of Life."
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Bowboy Tom."
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks.
6:15 CBS, popular programs.
6:45 Weather; news; time.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 Rhythm Twins.
7:45 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 "Getting the News."
8:45 CBS, Haas Gypsy Ensemble.
9:00 Studio period: news.
9:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:15 CBS, "The High Cost of Government and Its Consequences," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; studio.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony from Radio City, Erno Rapee, conductor.
1:15 "The Man Who Stole a Million."
1:30 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Cserwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 Hawaiian group.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance": sketch.
6:00 NBC, Sealed Power Program: Graham McNamee; quartet; orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "Russian Galeties."
8:30 Adventuring with Lowell Thomas.
9:00 NBC, "Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Edna St. Vincent Millay.
10:30 News; studio recital.
11:00 Studio period.
11:15 NBC, Popular recital.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, Stoess's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:30 p. m.—Boston RKO program.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Studio musical programs.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 NBC, Saxaphone Octet.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, June Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May, Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, Squibb Sketch.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Big Ben's Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Manhattan Guardsmen.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 NBC, Talk, David Lawrence.
10:30 NBC, "Romances."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinee of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "Poet's Gold" recital.
3:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble
5:00 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
5:15 Dance music; Hawaiian group.
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour; soloists; organ.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Male quartet.
10:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Program from Nassau, Bahamas.
1:30 CBS, Church of the Air.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Local dance music.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Serge Prokofieff, pianist; Olin Downes, commentator.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums;" sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Local dance music.
9:00 Greater Boston Negro Chorus.
9:15 Vocal trio.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weem's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

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Uchida Says Jehol Is Part of Manchoukuo

(Continued from Page 1)

versally cherished principle of freedom of trade has been entirely reversed. The principle of free exchange of goods between nations constitutes, along with that of freedom of travel and residence, the very foundation of general progress and prosperity. Whenever this cardinal principle ceases to operate smoothly there will be no means of realizing the common well-being and prosperity of all nations and no hope for true progress and peace of mankind. . . .

"It is imperative to respect those real forces which are actually rendering peace possible in various parts of the world. The League of Nations Covenant very wisely provides that regional understandings shall be respected. In this sense our Government believes that any plan for erecting the edifice of peace in the Far East should be based upon recognition that the constructive force of Japan is the mainstay of tranquillity in this part of the world."

It is significant that a considerable section of Japanese opinion has been demanding that the Government announce a basic Asiatic policy, which the speech indicates Count Uchida is now formulating.

The diplomats foresee, however, that Count Uchida's plea for "elasticity corresponding to the exigencies of the actual conditions" should be allowed in the practical application of peace preservation agreements, is unlikely to arouse enthusiasm at Geneva and Washington, since Japan's ideas of elasticity do not correspond to those of the United States or the League.

The statement says that Japan believes that "any plan for erecting an edifice of peace in the Far East should be based upon recognition that the constructive force of Japan is the mainstay of tranquillity in this part of the world."

This is viewed in some quarters as indicating a trend toward a Japanese Monroe Doctrine in Asia. The diplomats generally feel that the speech marks a minor forward step in the formulation of Japan's Asiatic and world policy, but they point out that more than words are needed to convince the world of the essential peacefulness of Japan's intentions.

Count Uchida's reference to Jehol and the warning to China to cease military activities along the Manchurian border merely coincide with previous military utterances and are unlikely to have much effect on Chinese policy.

Stern Warning to China In Tokyo Policy Speech

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The text of Count Uchida's statement, as made public by the Embassy here, was in part as follows:

"I am convinced that in view of the auspicious growth of Manchoukuo and the universal advantage thereby accruing to all peoples of the world," he said, "the League of Nations and governments of the powers will eventually recognize the fairness and justice of the position we have taken up with regard to Manchoukuo.

"Nor have I any doubt that in the end the Chinese themselves will be brought to regard the mutual aid and coöperation between Japan, China and Manchoukuo each as an independent state to be the best means of insuring peace in the Orient.

"I may add at this point a few words with reference to Jehol. Viewed historically there is no room for doubt as to the facts that the great wall marks the boundary separating China from Manchuria and Mongolia.

"Particularly in the light of circumstances leading to the establishment of Manchoukuo it is evident that the province of Jehol constitutes an integral part of the new state.

"However, maneuvers for creating disturbances in that province have of late been notoriously rife and some contingents of regular troops under Chang Hsueh-Liang have crossed the border into the province.

"While the so-called Jehol question is a purely domestic affair for Manchoukuo, Japan is of course bound by recent protocol to join forces with that country in the task of maintaining peace and order throughout its territory. The question, therefore, in view of this treaty obligation is a matter of serious concern to the Government of Japan."

With regard to the Lytton report, Count Uchida emphasized the previously expressed Japanese view that "the peace of the Far East can be secured only by recognizing Manchoukuo and assisting it to achieve healthy growth." He added:

"Our Government have seized every occasion at the Council and the Assembly of the League and in the course of the negotiations with other governments to expound this thesis of observations with the utmost care and thoroughness. We will persist in our endeavors not only as regards the special Committee of Nineteen which resumed discussion of the Sino-Japanese dispute on Jan. 16, but at various meetings of the League, and at every possible opportunity until the above thesis is thoroughly elucidated and understood.

"For securing permanent peace in the Orient, the coöperation and united efforts of Japan, China and Manchoukuo are essential. At the same time, harmony and collaboration between Japan, Manchoukuo and Soviet Russia are equally important.

"Fortunately the Soviet Union Government ever since the beginning of the Manchurian incident have maintained an attitude so cautious that nothing unpleasant has occurred to mar their relations with Japan. This is a matter for congratulation for mutual relationship between Japan, Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union."

Museum Visitors Increased in 1932

Greater public appreciation of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts was developed during the last year, according to figures contained in the annual report of Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, president of the trustees. The report showed that 360,112 persons visited the museum in 1932, an increase of 12,592 over 1931.

However, this increased attendance was not accompanied by a like rise in subscriptions which totaled $48,277, $20,150 lower than last year. An operating deficit of $30,334 resulted from expenditures of $439,860 and income from all sources of $409,525. The 1933 budget, through rigid retrenchment, had been made $88,621 lower than that of 1932.

Although the Museum School has experienced difficulty through decreased attendance and smaller income, Mr. Coolidge said the council is working hard to solve these problems. In 1932, the museum spent $229,391 for additions to various collections.

Boston Art Notes

The Casson Galleries

The scenic splendors of Wyoming and New England figure among the subjects portrayed by Mr. Ogden M. Pleissner, now on view at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square.

This artist has an eye for grandeur, for majestic arrangements, in which trees and mountains, streams and snowy stretches add richly to the beauty of the scene. He does not resort to tricks to achieve effects, and if any stylistic motive is noticeable it is his desire to retain all forms within the vertical and horizontal. By emphasizing these two directions an artist can be sure of attaining a peaceful, tranquil depiction.

The glaciers and pines and mountain storms have not evinced a violent style from this artist; rather have they imposed a quiet upon all his moods. Even his color is subdued.

Junior League

Mr. David W. Gurton makes his Boston début in an exhibition at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street.

The aquarelles by this artist are made with attention to detail. There are depictions of wharves and fisheries, in which he reveals his knowledge of fishing craft and the fishing industry. His noteworthy patience is not rewarded, however, for the virtue in water-color painting is in a well-calculated simplicity. That Mr. Gurton is capable of sifting down his material is evident in a few of the aquarelles which gain in clarity and pictorial effectiveness for the economy of means employed. Even the color becomes clearer and richer for want of interfering tones.

D. A.

Monday's Radio Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "L'Aiglon."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
3:00 p. m.—"Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

MORE STATES RATIFY

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 21 (AP)—Washington became the thirty-first state to ratify the "lame duck" amendment to the Federal Constitution Jan. 19 when the House of the Washington Legislature passed a Senate resolution favoring the amendment. Wyoming, Iowa and Delaware had ratified it earlier in the day.

Women Protest Disarmament Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

was set for reconvening the conference. I still think it has been strange behavior.

"The nations of the world promised at Versailles to reduce armament down to the level at which they had disarmed Germany. A commission was appointed which took 4½ years to plan a program for disarmament. When the conference was finally called 12,000,000 petitioners asked for action. The conference talked for six months and did nothing. It would not adjourn until it had written a statement, not binding, but an agreement. Then adjournment was taken. No one knows why.

"Armament has been going on for six months more at a terrific cost to the world. Meanwhile we are told that 60 people at Geneva have been making research into certain questions. We don't know what people or what questions. This conference will send a letter to Mr. Henderson saying the most urgent things we know how to say for disarmament. I suggest that you go home and call together all the people in your towns who believe with you and protest this slow work. Let the conference know how much opinion there is in this country for disarmament."

Platform of Purposes

A platform of purposes, study and methods was adopted, giving as objectives for the peace work of the coming year immediate ratification of world court protocols, authority for the President to declare an embargo on arms, continued implementing of the Pact of Paris, entrance of the United States into the World Economic Conference without reservations, and achievement of definite results during the Disarmament Conference such as substantial reduction on a qualitative basis, reduction by one-third of land, naval, and air armaments, acceptance of budgetary limitation, effective regulation and control of arms manufacture and sale, establishment of a permanent commission to supervise execution of disarmament conventions, acceptance of complete equality of rights between nations, and acceptance of moral disarmament.

Objection was made by Miss Nora Houston of Richmond, Va., to placing the League of Nations on the "study" program, when it had been voted last year to ask the conference to commit itself at this session to the League. Mrs. Catt explained that not all of the affiliated organizations have taken individual action and that therefore a vote on the League of Nations by the conference had been deferred for another year.

In addition to the League, the women will study world economic planning, war debts, sanctions for enforcement of international obligations, recognition of Russia, interdependence of the Western Hemisphere, reorganization of the State Department and the Far East.

Study of State Department

Reorganization of the Department of State was put upon the study program and not upon the list for action as had been planned, the conference instead passing a resolution calling upon its member groups to give adequate support to the State Department for its duties.

Among the methods of work will be continuance of the Marathon round tables, of which more than 300 have been held in the last three months, a publicity campaign, and a possible radio series.

Replies have been received from the Norwegian Monarch and the Spanish President to cables sent by the conference to 14 governments asking for world peace. King Haakon wired: "I thank you for your telegram and express my best wishes for your work." From President Zamora came the message, "Very much obliged for your telegram. I wish to reiterate the loyal adhesion of Spain to the peaceful principles established in its Constitution."

The conference sent a message to President Hoover thanking him for his help to the Disarmament Conference, to President Hoover Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, for the Stimson statement on the Pact of Paris and to President-Elect Roosevelt for his reaffirmation of the necessity for strict maintenance of treaty obligations.

Adequate Peace Machinery

Peace machinery must be built up before the nations of the world will give up their cannon, said Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, speaking at the closing session last evening.

He declared that substantial beginnings have been made toward arbitration and adjudication, but that there must be a pledge for all nations, including the United States, to use agreements and tribunals, and that international courts must receive the right to pass upon questions of equity and recommend revision as well as to interpret treaties.

The center of gravity has shifted from Geneva to Washington, said Mrs. Israel Zangwill, in a review of world opinion on peace. "The United States now holds the thick end of the stick which could be used as a lever to roll forward disarmament," Mrs. Zangwill stated.

Methods of setting up organizations in cities were described by a group of women. Mrs. Jonathan Steere of Philadelphia, for Eastern Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. F. Bixler, who distributed charts of the Cleveland plan, and Mrs. James Rae Arneill, who told how, a headquarters, telephone service and typewriter had been given to the Denver committee. All of the committees have speakers' bureaus and use local facilities of library, press, and schools to carry forward peace education.

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of Port Chester, N. Y., speaking over the radio for the conference yesterday, said it was war work by women which set them to seeking peaceful means of settling disputes and appealed to all women to join in the work for international good will.

The following were elected to the national committee: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle, Miss Josephine Schain, Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Mrs. Albert Lyttle Dean, Miss Esther G. Ogden, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, all of New York, and Mrs. Maybell Harper of Connecticut. The committee will select its own chairman and vice-chairmen. Mrs. Sporborg was chosen recording secretary and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, treasurer, both of New York.

League Will Hand Report to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

on the resolution of Dec. 20, with new comments pointing out that China would favor American-Russian participation in conciliation. It is argued that the wisdom of such a measure is already recognized by the American share in the Lytton commission.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese spokesman, in a new declaration, explains that China asked only minor changes in the committee's resolution.

It insists that nonrecognition of Manchoukuo be definitely stipulated, rather than merely implied by reference to the Assembly resolution of March 11, which denied recognition to the results of military force.

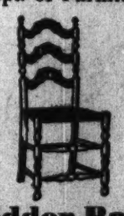
Japanese Refusal

China also considers that the proposed committee to mediate in direct negotiations between China and Japan should have power to do more than merely tender its good offices. "If the League of Nations had informed China 16 months ago," says Dr. Yen, "that this dispute was a question to settle directly between China and Japan, the Chinese Government would have had to find other means of sparing the Chinese people new suffering and new sacrifice."

While China's demands differ only in detail from the committee's recommendation, Japan has rejected practically every point of fundamental importance. It has forbidden any reference whatever to nonrecognition of Manchukuo.

It has objected to any reference to the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris or the Nine Power Treaty, which are cited in the committee's resolution. It is insisted that the proposed special committee of mediation should have only formal powers and no real authority in direct negotiations between the parties to the dispute. It has rejected the most important recommendations of the Lytton report as a basis for settlement and has objected strenuously to inviting the United States and Russia to participate.

From the New Dept. of Furniture



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Government Found to Cost $77.53 a Year Per Capita

Average 1931 Tax for American Family of Five Placed at $387.65 in House Committee Report

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The average citizen who paid $68.27 in taxes in 1922 paid $77.53 in taxes in 1931, according to authoritative figures published by a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee. Furthermore, each member of the average family paid $77.53—it was not restricted to the breadwinner alone.

If the family was the normal American family of five, then the average tax in 1931 reached the considerable sum of $387.65. People with larger incomes of course paid more, the figures show, with proportionate increases for each additional member of their family. This was the average per capita cost of government in the United States—not only federal government, but state, county, city and local government.

Some of these taxes came in a lump sum, and the taxpayer probably protested them; some of them were sales taxes, like that on every gallon of gasoline bought, and the taxpayer paid them unprotestingly, while other taxes were concealed, and the citizen never knew he paid them.

Such are some of the figures collected and submitted to the House subcommittee in a searching survey, described by Representative Fred M. Vinson (D.), of Kentucky, as "the most comprehensive tax study ever compiled."

It is rare, he pointed out, that citizens lump all their taxes together with an idea of what they are paying. Usually they object to a given federal or state tax. The present figures show that taxes in the aggregate have not come down but have increased in the business decline, at least up to 1931, and that because of the increased purchasing power of the dollar, the burden imposed is really much heavier than previously.

Federal taxes in 1931 brought in $2,428,000,000, or $19.77 per capita from the public; state taxes, $1,967,000,000, or $16.02 per capita; county taxes, $958,000,000, or $7.80; city taxes, $2,978,000,000 or $24.26; local taxes, $1,188,000,000 or $9.68 per capita.

Poland's Course Affects Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

the port which was designated for Polish use at the end of the corridor, a new factor has arisen with the establishment of the rival port of Gdynia. It has sprung up through Polish enterprise, to the detriment of Danzig. Logically, it would seem that if Poland no longer wants Danzig, which is unquestionably a German city constituted into a small free state, then Danzig should revert to Germany. But even this would not be a solution, since if Gydnia takes its trade it is doomed to decay.

Thus in the interest of all parties, a convention, regulating not only the status of Danzig but the distribution of traffic, is necessary; and this postulates a genuine desire for friendly relations on the part both of Germany and of Poland.

Were there such friendly relations, the question of the corridor, which is one of the gravest questions in Europe, could be solved. The alternative would seem to be a perpetual menace of war, which, if it came, would be perilous for Germany, but probably fatal for Poland. It is therefore hoped that, before it is too late, there will be an abandonment of the whole military idea in this section of Europe. The good offices of France in this sense would prove to be decisive. Were France to give counsels, and use its great influence, on the German side of Poland, as it has on the Russian side, it would not only help to consolidate Poland, but would surely win the gratitude of Germany, and would effect a great stride toward the establishment of European peace.

Travelogue

In the South of France

On the third stage of his current journeyings, Mr. Burton Holmes escorted his audience last night from Symphony Hall through the South of France and Corsica, with glances at a rather seedy Riviera—for the number of persons able to consecrate their lives to expensive play is grievously depleted. Far more interesting were the views of out-of-the-way places of scenic and historical charm such as Martigues, beloved of painters, the walled cities of Aigues-Mortes and Carcassonne; the Colosseum and the "Square House" from Roman days at Nimes; the Romanesque architecture at St. Gilles, Arles and St. Rémy; the papal place and the ramparts of Avignon; the studio of Cézanne at Aix; the castle of Mirabeau; the memories of Napoleon in Corsica. Beauties of photography and a lecture of varied interest held a large audience through the evening. Next week, "Venice."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Whirlpool," a new melodrama of Park Avenue, by Eugene Bristol Rodney, will be presented Monday night at the Hollis by Richard Herndon.

"The Road to Life," Russian film, will succeed "A Nous la Liberté" at the Fine Arts Monday.

The filmed "Cavalcade," from Noel Coward's play, will be shown at the Majestic beginning next Thursday evening.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Margaret Starell, New Brunswick, N. J.
Mrs. Genevieve K. Dudley, Paterson, N. J.
Fred L. Caswell, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Frank H. Mathis, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Gilbert P. Farrar, Garden City, N. Y.
Gilbert P. Farrar, Garden City, N. Y.
Walter H. Parker, Royal Oak, Mich.
Martha I. Emery, Cambridge, Mass.

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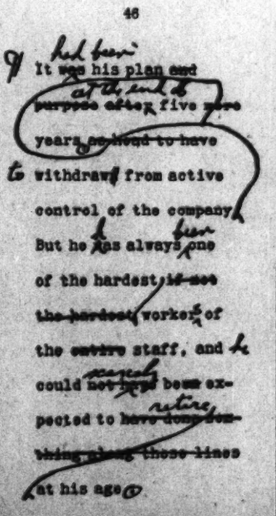
The Editor's Puzzle

46


It was his plan and
purpose after five more
years to have
to withdraw from active
control of the company.
But he has always one
of the hardest, if not
the hardest workers of
the entire staff, and he
could not have been expected to have done anything along these lines
at his age.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Revival of Germany

The German Phenix: The Story of the Republic, by Oswald Garrison Villard. New York: Smith & Haas. $3.50.

ANY book by the brilliant editor of the New York Nation—a position which, by the way, Mr. Oswald Villard has just relinquished—is sure to be readable and important. Moreover, it is certain to challenge discussion and retort, for understatement is not Mr. Villard's forte, and his convictions are expressed in a way that leaves little opportunity for him to make peace with an adversary. This particular book, however, is one of notable importance, one which it would be well if all Americans would read just at the present moment. For while its mood and tone are by no means conciliatory, it is a study of conditions in Germany which carries conviction, which should materially influence American opinion on certain points alleged to Germany's discredit, and which thereby will make for a much more friendly attitude of the American mind toward the German people.

One might wish that in his discussion of the Versailles treaty Mr. Villard had made more allowance for the conditions under which that treaty was wrought. He condemns it in unmeasured terms, and indeed there are few competent students of international affairs who will attempt its defense. But the tone of his chapter is that of an advocate who ascribes to his opponents malice and criminal hatred. It is the tone that was fashionable for a while among so-called liberal writers on the treaty, who were accustomed to describe it as the work of "five wicked old men." The fact of the matter was that after four years of unparalleled savagery and carnage, in which the Germans bore their share, and for which if not solely responsible they were at least largely responsible, it was difficult for the rest of the world to return at once to an attitude of sweetness and light.

* * *

Moreover, the so-called "Big Four" who formulated the treaty of Paris were not free moral agents. No one of them was able, or could have been able, to impress the loftiest ethical qualities upon the treaty had he so desired. Each was more or less affected by the necessity of trading for what he wanted by giving the others what they wanted. All were in the position of being compelled to press policies which may have been repugnant to their own sense of justice, but which a heated and wrathful public sentiment at home demanded.

It is reasonable to deplore the character of the Versailles treaty and to admit that it should be radically revised without losing one's temper. It is not to my mind absolutely certain that had the fortunes of war dictated a German triumph, and a gentleman of Mr. Villard's very positive views been intrusted with German interests in formulating the treaty, its provisions with respect to the allied enemies of the fatherland would have been more liberal than were those of the victorious allies to a prostrate, but not humbled, Germany.

* * *

However, the force which moral indignation lends to Mr. Villard's writing does help to carry conviction. His chapter on "The World's Greatest Swindler" ought to be read and studied by those thousands of Americans who have accepted as gospel the utterances of, for example, the Saturday Evening Post, concerning German borrowings and German expenditures. Mr. Villard's arguments in defense of his father's native land are unanswerable. They compel the respect which every representative of American creditors has felt for German finances, public and private, at the end of each financial conference, by which the German financial relations with the rest of the world are slowly being put into acceptable shape. This chapter alone is worth a book in itself.

The author has no respect for Hitler or Hitlerism. The leader of that movement is described as a "pinch-beck Napoleon." But the gravity of the menace which exists in his propaganda is in no way minimized. Disagreeing with him radically in ever-thing he urges, Mr. Villard inquires:

"How is it that a man so inconsistent, so lacking in sound knowledge, so tortuous in his public utterances, so shallow, can exercise so great an influence over the best educated nation in the world, and one of the most intelligent?"

He finds his answer in "the misery and despair of the German people, which make them ready to turn to any self-proclaimed Messiah for hope and direction." But even since this book was prepared the political progress of Germany has been manifestly away from Hitlerism, and perhaps were he writing today Mr. Villard's apprehensions would be less lively.

* * *

It is interesting to study the progress of Germany toward a socialistic ideal. That progress seems to be coming not through anything like a political revolution, but rather through a seemingly inevitable financial evolution. Indeed, paradoxical as it may seem, the socialism of Germany is the outgrowth of its capitalism. For example, the German Government owns 40 per cent of the capital of all German banks—because the bankers applied for state aid. In the same way it is heavily interested in steel, railroads, steamship lines and air lines. Even the movies have governmental capital in them, and indeed hardly a single major industry has failed to apply for Government aid and thereby admit the nose of the socialist camel into its tent. There are those who see a like process beginning in the United States, with heavy loans being made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads, banks and certain other enterprises hitherto private. If they do not pay, and not many believe they will, will not the government investments lead ultimately to government ownership?

Mr. Villard's book is important because of its subject and because of the great light it throws upon matters of vital interest to the world today. It is exceedingly fortunate that a subject so vital should have been handled by a man who possesses to an extraordinary degree the art of writing so as to awaken the interest and compel the attention of the reader. W. J. A.

A Fresh View of Jesus

My Neighbor Jesus, in the Light of His Own Language, People and Times, by George M. Lamsa. New York: Harper. $1.50.

CRITICAL students of the New Testament will find something new and inspiring in this volume written by an Assyrian, whose native language was Aramaic, the language of Jesus and many of his contemporaries, and also of the earliest manuscripts of the New Testament. The author claims, and it seems with justification, that his translation of numerous passages are from the Peschitta, long neglected Aramaic MSS., and that, accordingly, they more nearly represent the exact utterances of Jesus than do translations from the earliest Greek MSS. Moreover, these Aramaic records are nearly two centuries nearer Jesus than are the Greek sources.

Furthermore, it seems that one born and reared in the Near East has a more accurate knowledge of the Oriental mind, its peculiar symbolism, metaphor and use of parable. Mr. Lamsa adds to these favorable circumstances fine scholarship and a love for the Nazarene and his teachings which sheds much light upon their deeper significance. He was trained for the priesthood in his native church amid these unchanged ancient customs and traditions.

In the introductory chapter the author says: "Our present attempt is to take Jesus back where he was when he lived on earth, to interpret his sayings from the Aramaic language which he spoke, and to consider the answers he gave to the questions asked him, in their original form. We might understand him better when we approach him from the standpoint of the people of his race and time. Such a procedure is practical because the social customs and manners in Assyria have virtually remained unchanged from ancient times."

The simplicity of the translations is appealing, and the lucid explanations of the social customs of the East shed light on many passages. For example, the familiar passage setting forth the difficulty a rich man has in entering the kingdom, reads: "It is easier for a rope to enter the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." The word usually rendered "camel," he asserts, also signifies "rope." And there follows an explanation setting forth that in the East men become rich through harsh and dishonest means, through extortion and grinding the poor. It is to such as these that Jesus's words relate.

Of the incident where Jesus sent two men ahead to request that a room be prepared for the Passover, an interesting explanation is offered. In the East usually women only are the water-carriers. But in inns for male guests only, men carry the jars of water. Jesus had stayed before at the inn and knew that he would be welcome. A man bearing a water pitcher would guide them to the proper place.

The most salient portions only of the four Gospels are commented upon. The chapter headings indicate the subjects treated: God the Father, The Healer, True Treasure, Rich Men, At the Gate, Washing the Feet, Before Pilate, On the Cross, etc. The volume offers a decided variant from the mass of literature put out regarding the life and teachings of the Nazarene. This distinction lies largely in the great fact that it is not destructive. Rather does it intensify one's faith in the integrity of the New Testament canon. ALBERT P. GILMORE.

A Princess Charming

The Regent and His Daughter, by Dormer Creston. Boston: Little Brown. $3.

THAT truth may be stranger than fiction everyone knows. That it can also be funnier is not the least of the impressions gained by the perusal of Miss Dormer Creston's lively and perspicacious chronicle of the virtues (few) and the idiosyncrasies (many and varied) of George IV, a monarch of England whose passing was the occasion of not too well-concealed satisfaction on the part of his subjects.

Few novels hold the reader's interest more unbrokenly than Miss Creston's keenly etched biography of the King, during both the long period when he acted as Regent in the later years of George III, and his own actual reign; and her intensely human, sympathetic portrayal of the volatile, withal resolute Princess Charlotte, the lovable, rebellious daughter of the Regent.

Child of a tyrannical father and of a mother—the German Princess Caroline—who was, speaking charitably, shallow and flippant, the childhood of Charlotte was, to say the least, unusual. She lived in a court whose artificiality was equaled only by its grossness; her education alternating between excessive spoiling one day and unfair, harsh treatment the next. Yet she became the idol of Englishmen and Englishwomen, who loved her as cordially as they detested her royal father, and reveled in her escapades, which were fantastic but innocent enough. On one occasion, after her open break with the Regent, the warm-hearted Londoners surrounded her carriage and obligingly offered to burn down her father's palace.

Charlotte was a girl of courage. When her father, largely because of her popularity, tried to force her into marrying a foreign prince who would have taken her out of England, she stamped her foot and told him no—in an age when princesses dutifully obeyed the royal behests in such matters. And no it remained. Later she wedded the man of her choice, Prince Leopold of Coburg, a union, on the whole, very happy.

Her untimely and premature passing, through the bungling of a pompous, fashionable surgeon, conceivably changed the course of English history. As there was no direct line of royal descent after that event, the crown eventually passed to a young woman cast in quite another mold, the future Queen-Empress who gave her name to the era the world now calls Victorian.

It is a fascinating volume, this record of the daily trifling doings of a Court immersed in matters of dress and balls and frivolity, and of a King who sought the advice of Beau Brummel about what the best-dressed monarch should wear and was profoundly bored by—and ignorant of—most matters of state. And through the pages of Miss Dormer's book skips lightly the sprightly figure of a charming, rather wistful little Princess who, as Mr. Philip Guedalla says in his introduction to the work, is now remembered "only for an empty cradle and an empty throne."

M. de Pourtalès's Wagner

Richard Wagner: The Story of An Artist, by Guy de Pourtalès. Translated from the French by Lewis May. New York: Harper. $4. London: Cape. 15s. net.

M. DE POURTALÈS, author of "Franz Liszt" and "Polonaise: The Life of Chopin," has now permitted his fertile pen to add further to the long list of books on Wagner. M. de Pourtalès's style, as exhibited in all three of his musical biographies, is more Wagnerian than Gallic in its exuberant harmonies and orchestration; so perhaps it is fitting that he should have undertaken to tell again the life story of Wagner.

He seems in this third biography to have stuck pretty closely to facts, while cultivating a rhetorical style which might lead the reader to suspect a good proportion of fiction in the story. Besides relating established facts, he cannot refrain from telling us what he imagines the composer to have thought or felt at the time. Without turning the story into a novel, as Herr Franz Werfel did with his "Verdi," he has still given us a less satisfactory biography than Mr. Francis Toye's "Giuseppe Verdi," because he has exercised his imagination rather freely and has employed a style which, instead of making the story more attractive and readable, makes it more difficult than it need be to follow.

Nor are his statements of fact always to be trusted. In a note on Page 310, he says: "It is now established that the narrative (Mein Leben) began, 'I am the son of Ludwig Geyer,' a sentence which was suppressed when, 28 years after Wagner's death, 'My Life' was published." In reviewing some time ago Mr. Ernest Newman's "Fact and Fiction About Wagner," we suggested that Mr. Newman was taking too much trouble to deny beliefs which in any event were not widely held. Evidently we were wrong, since this mistaken notion reappears here as a statement of fact. We had thought that Mr. Newman had sufficiently established, on the authority of the custodian of the Burrell Collection, that "Mein Leben" did not begin with the words quoted.

Although M. de Pourtalès's book seems to be, on the whole, authentic enough, it is not clear that it was necessary to translate it, since it appears to have nothing of consequence to add to the Wagner biographies already available in English. L. A. S.

A Friend of Cuba

Liberty, the Story of Cuba, by Horatio S. Rubens. New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.50.

MANY of the best books dealing with major phases of Latin-American social and political development might well be classified under the general heading of recuerdos, and one of the best of these memoirs to come off the press in 1932 is Mr. Rubens's plain, unvarnished narrative of fighting men whose charms, conjurations and mighty magic were wrought with the machete in the cause of Cuba libre.

Coming at a time when Cuba is making first-page news and the question of whether the traditional Republican policy with regard to the Philippines, which, in its inception, was so closely linked to Cuba, shall be continued by the United States, Mr. Rubens's book is of first-rate interest, especially since it is by the chief legal actor in the drama which, when enacted, was entitled "Republican Imperialism" by critics of the William McKinley Administration.

Of these critics, Mr. Rubens is one of the most outspoken. He makes President McKinley the tool of the "interests," opposed to extending any aid to the insurrectos—interests which were bent on protecting their own financial and economic wealth on the island. He pictures McKinley as opposed to recognition of Cuban belligerency and as determined, when war with Spain was on, to annex the island to the mainland.

It was Mr. Rubens's work to oppose this "imperialism," and in "Liberty" he tells how he did it—how Senator Henry Moore Teller, of Colorado, was won over to the cause of Cuban independence and on Mr. Rubens's prompting introduced in the Senate the so-called Teller Amendment that changed the whole course of events with regard to Cuba and made possible the realization of the old, lasting Cuban dream when, on May 20, 1902, the Stars and Stripes were lowered from above Morro Castle and in its place was raised the single-starred flag of the Cuban Republic.

The relation of all this to what is happening today in Cuba and the Philippines makes Mr. Rubens's memoirs of more than current interest. "Liberty" becomes a source book for students and writers on Cuba and the Philippines.

The book is written in straightforward, understandable English that is more typical of the newspaper than the law office. It is remarkably free from historical inaccuracies when one considers that the archives on this subject are still for the most part closed.

To keep the record straight, however, Mr. Rubens is in error when he says that "probably Charles Michelson is the only survivor of the press corps which covered the Cuban uprising." A few of them are left, and some of these are today working reporters in New York. Stephen Bonsal, whom Mr. Rubens happily remembers, is, too, still good for many more of his brilliant articles and books.

No one is better qualified to write the story of Cuba's struggle for independence—from the Cuban viewpoint—than Mr. Rubens. He was chief counsel for the Cuban junta in New York from its inception. He knew all its secrets, was a chief conspirator in their plans, projects and blockade-running expeditions that caused the Washington Administration to concentrate practically the whole of the Atlantic fleet in the Caribbean. He was on terms of intimacy with leaders of the revolt and, subsequent to the peace was a part of the American Administration on the island. He has been honored in many ways by the Cuban Republic, and his memoirs make it plain that he was one of that devoted band of Americans who risked everything for the cause they espoused—and they did it out of love of liberty. No Cuban did more than they to achieve the island's independence.

Nonpareil of Virginia

Pocahontas, or the Nonpareil of Virginia, by David Garnett. London: Chatto and Windus. 8s. 6d. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

FACTS begin by fascinating a writer and end by putting him in fetters, says Mr. David Garnett in an introduction to this reconstruction of the story of Pocahontas and the founding of Virginia. We are inclined to add that the moment the writer feels fettered he is done for; facts are hints, not chains. Mr. Garnett's life as a writer reenforces our belief. He has always been at his best when flying out of the world of realism into fantasy. He is the one living writer equipped to write about the unknown and the coldly preposterous; desert islands and people he has never seen sparkle on the tip of his pen, while ordinary and even extraordinary reality coagulate there. It is an odd but perhaps not surprising fact that a writer who can skillfully turn a lady into a fox should be stolidly inert with characters who commit no zoological extravagances.

Pocahontas and Virginia, he evidently thought, had both that touch of the exotic and extraordinary, that desert-island atmosphere and remoteness which his talent needed. And up to a point he was right. Putting aside the original documents, such as the celebrated Captain John Smith's "True Relation," which have the stripped-bark odor of the events they describe, it is hard to imagine a narrative which sets the scene by Chesapeake Bay or portrays the courageous, treacherous adventurers and rapscallions who formed the colony, with more plausible vividness than Mr. Garnett's. As a piece of reconstruction or stage effect it is hardly excelled. The quarreling colonists breaking clumsily in upon the at once innocent and murderous Indian tribes and finding in Pocahontas a creature part child, part bird and mediator, are a sordid and pitiable and heroic collection. With an eye and instinct for animal grace, Mr. Garnett does not sentimentalize the noble savage and he does not flinch from describing the horrors they perpetrated and their sudden cleansing from horror and return to the wood life of twittering birds. He is successful with them because they are not, by the white man's standards, human.

But with Pocahontas herself he has failed. He has not been content to let her remain a savage, a Rima of the Virginian forests. He gives her a tenderness which is a civilized tenderness, an archness, a childlikeness, affections which have no touch of the child of nature in them. His Pocahontas, even when she swims in the ice-cold rivers or paddles her canoe at night or creeps down to whisper news of plots, or even in the great scene when she saves Captain John Smith's life, makes one think one moment uncomfortably of the hardy heroine of a school story and again of the genteel antics of Peter Pan and Wendy. Any one of the children in Mr. Richard Hughes's "High Wind in Jamaica" had more of the savage than Mr. Garnett's Pocahontas, who talks to Rolfe her husband, rather as little Peterkin spoke to old Kaspar after the battle of Blenheim. We will not say that his Pocahontas does not have her moments, but one feels all the time he is writing down to her, making himself little to get into her little bird head. He ought never to have attempted to probe into that head.

The idyll with John Smith is an uncomfortable one in consequence, though John Smith is good; that is to say, he is good when Mr. Garnett avoids straining to find out what he really thought. Smith is one of those historical mysteries—a great colonizer, an apparent traitor, magnificent, petty, bragging, honest, brave, a coward; and attempts to get at what he thought from moment to moment must be redundant. There is enough of Smith as it is. His life is its own eloquence and revelation. Rapid narrative, objective portraiture are Mr. Garnett's strong qualities; conjecture blocks the lucid current. Another difficulty is the description of tortures. These passages are superbly written, but except when they serve to illustrate the difference between English and Indian aptitudes to physical cruelty, they upset the balance of the narrative.

Yet with all these strictures, it must be said that Mr. Garnett's ambitious attempt is a creditable one. If realism has defeated him it is because realism nags him; his talent lies elsewhere.

BIBLES
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The Woman of It

The Bride's Book, by Two Ladies of England. London: Howe. 10s. 6d.
The Provincial Lady Goes Further, by E. M. Delafield. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. (In America, "The Provincial Lady in London." Harper. $2.50.)

Prithee, Chloe, not so fast,
Let's not run and wed in haste;

THAT cautious lover might just have read "The Bride's Book." For in this amusing guide to the art of getting married successfully, haste and lack of dignity are strongly deprecated. The subject has been approached with taste, humor, evident experience and an alarming thoroughness. In fact, at times one feels any bride might well wilt before so many counsels of obvious perfection. For there is scarcely a social or practical detail, from the time the young lady becomes engaged, until she is married and has children, which these competent and amusing authors have overlooked. Although the actual information about the wedding and the furnishing of a house may be of use only to prospective brides whose incomes can be described as "comfortable," there are entertainment and useful hints for others, spinsters and matrons included. The authors have a happy knack of finding inspiration in the obvious. To how many women who have struggled, for example, with the eccentricities of a paper pattern and the slipperiness of several yards of uncut material has the simple plan occurred of pinning pattern and material on a large table with drawing pins?

The occasional clashes of opinion between the two authors adds a spicy, intimate note throughout. There is a delicious little essay on hats, in which one author becomes so lyrical over the magic quality of the right hat that her co-author feels impelled to add a footnote registering her disapproval of such frivolity! Quotations, poems and opinions on love and marriage drawn from a variety of would-be authorities are adroitly and humorously introduced, and there is a chapter which includes some excellent recipes and less excellent "parlor" games in the style of the celebrated English "Week-End Book."

If grave doubts of their future competence do occur to young women while reading "The Bride's Book" one wonders what will be their response to the married lot of Miss Delafield's Provincial Lady. Her domestic trials may, of course, act as a dreadful warning. But more probably the young will fail to detect the prophetic note. Those already in the toils of matrimony can scarcely fail to be delighted. The Diary records truthfully and humorously those despairing struggles which seem to go with married life: how to fill the position of efficient wife and mother and at the same time to retain some distinction as an individual. In this second volume of the Diary there is only an undercurrent of domesticity. The Provincial Lady goes to London, where she brushes shoulders with society and breathes the rarer Bloomsbury air, and takes a holiday—en famille—in Brittany. But she is still the victim of typically feminine difficulties: what to wear, what to say (usually to her husband), what to do, how to do it and how to pay for doing it. The Provincial Lady's sense of inferiority warms us other women because most of us secretly can admit to a fellow feeling. It is presented with brilliant mock ingenuousness by Miss Delafield, and although apparently trivial this book could only be the work of a witty and perceptive mind. E. M. V.

War-Time Sardinia

Sardinian Sideshow, by Amelia Posse-Brázdová. New York: Dutton. $3.

THIS book of the early war days in Sardinia, from the point of view of the Swedish wife of an interned Czech artist, has all the freshness and direct appeal of a personal letter. One dramatic incident tumbles upon another. Real characters are sketched so vividly as to border on indiscretion.

Originally written in Swedish, the first book by a woman gifted in other arts, such as painting and music, it was probably never intended for a wider circle than that of her native country. Now it has been translated into a half-dozen languages and may become a best seller, even in Italy and Sardinia. The author, on the whole, gives of the Sardinians a likable impression.

Mme. Posse-Brázdová has recorded picturesque if not always pleasant conditions and situations which by this time may have disappeared. The book abounds in not only local color, but local smells and sounds, and highly individual characters. Her word-picture of the Bishop of Alghero, for instance, can hardly have been excelled in picturesqueness by the portrait her husband painted of that worthy cleric. The interned young Polish priests, the bureaucratic police official, the higher Italian politicians, the Jewish spy, the exiled Parisian countess and her son who was called weak-minded because he always told the truth, the local market gardener, who slept out of doors and preferred to give away his truck when his wife was not looking, the young noble who was both a poet "d'occasion" and a hackman, the maid who confessed her peculations when frightened by a ruse, the avaricious landlady and the kind-hearted proprietor of the sugar factory—those are only a few of the lively figures that pass across these pages. They are marks for Hollywood to shoot at.

Poland, 1914-1931, by Robert Machray (London: Allen & Unwin. 15s. net. New York: Dutton. $3.75) interprets Poland in terms of Marshal Pilsudski. Mr. Machray credits him with preventing the Bolsheviki from overrunning the whole of Europe in 1921 after the Marshal's unsuccessful invasion of the Ukraine. And he considers the coup d'état of May, 1926, which ended in the Marshal's becoming dictator of Poland, as entirely justified. There are, of course, many who will disagree with Mr. Machray. But it is important to have the Polish view presented. Difficulties of language have tended to make the Polish case less well known than it ought to be. Mr. Machray has perhaps gone to unnecessary detail in some parts of his narrative, and thus left himself little space for a comparison of the Polish point of view with those of its neighbors. This is really the most vital aspect of the situation, so far as the student of international affairs is concerned.

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Remembered Childhoods

Little Innocents, edited by Alan Pryce Jones. London: Cobden Sanderson. 6s.

PERSONS and personages to the number of 30 have contributed to this book some brief reminiscence of their childhood, and nearly all show that deprecatory embarrassment which the civilized feel when looking back upon an earlier, savage state. For that childhood is as a savage state appears to be acknowledged in the apologetic note which comes into these sketches when a reference to naughtiness occurs. The writers are very anxious to show that they do not wish to boast of their naughtiness. The explanation, we suppose, is that the "boast-value" of naughtiness vanished with the vanishing of the admonition, "You are to be seen but not heard." In fact, the disappearance of the portentous parent-ogre and of the nurse whispering darkly of the devil and hell-fire and sadly warning Mr. Harold Nicolson, for example, "No, my dear, only the pure in heart . . ." when he wanted to convert the natives in Africa, will probably give us a child who will take special pride in the diligent poetic virtuousness of his childhood.

We have traveled far already from the housefold of the late momentous Lord Curzon, whose daughters lived in the awful shadow of parental learning and within constant call of "the Voice." But even his daughter does not recall naughtiness. Dumbly she and her sisters stood in awe while he, insisting that picture hangers did not know how to hang pictures or that housemaids never dusted books or that gardeners neglected plantains in the lawn, kept his drilled audience ready with hammer, duster and fork while he did the servants' work for them. There is a pin-drop silence in that childhood. This is utterly different from the rowdiness of Dame Ethel Smyth's or the independence of Mr. James Laver's—a wistful prelude to the independent modern childhood—who at the age of 5 was left to dress himself and solved the difficulty of getting into breeches for the first time by lying down on the floor beside them and wriggling in.

Social shame plays its immense part. Lord Berners discovers to his humiliation that the old ladies whom he regarded as rare ministrants of culture because of their drastic sketching tours and Continental bric-à-brac are in fact the joke of the neighborhood. Miss Sackville West, after triumphant war upon a guest's children—they had been tied to trees and had had their noses stuffed with putty without apparently minding—walks grandly into the drawing room begging their mother not to trouble to get up—which of course she had no intention of doing!

School days are less fruitful than one might have thought, though the unfortunate Mr. Betjeman describes, with something very close to the schoolboy's fascinated agony, the torture of "the basket" at Marlborough. This is a good piece of reminiscence. The raw, crude, weak-strong atmosphere of school is authentic. Lord Alfred Douglas wins a race in fine style and Mr. Evelyn Waugh gives a few short chapters of a novel written at the age of 7 to expose the evils of betting. And although I am a little suspicious about this precocious effort, it does get the atmosphere, and more directly than any other sketch in this collection.

Getting the atmosphere—that has been the difficulty. There is a faintly apologetic adult gentility in the well-chosen words of these amiable gloatings. These children are too monotonously upper-class and their reactions to nurses and gardeners are not very striking. One misses the rude child, the common child. One can write off most of the memories of comic characters—the crotchety butler, the quaint aunt and the fiery housemaid—as adult emendations. And of course it is easier to remember the shames and the fears than the gurgling delights which run one day into another because of memory's feeling for drama. Those writers who look back to the lost Eden are dull. It is odd that only one writer has gloated upon the unashamed self-importance of childhood, the stolid priggishness. This is Lady Longford, who exposes a devoutness and self-righteousness which must have alarmed her parents as much as it satisfied herself. V. S. P.

Wife to an Idealist

Parson's Nine, by Noel Streatfeild. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.

MISS CATHERINE JOHNSON, aged 17, stood before her bedroom mirror and decided that she was the venturous type and would therefore appeal to a venturous man. Then she visited Great-aunt Selina, where she met David Churston, a dreamy, religious young man, who wanted to become a parson. Once he looked at her, Catherine promptly forgot her dreams about a dashing cavalier and knew only that she could love no one but this idealist. For the next nine years Catherine was kept busy mothering a new baby each year in order that David's wish of having nine children named after the nine books of the Apocrypha might be gratified. It was his belief that the books were too infrequently read, but that people, in speaking to the children, would be reminded to read the books oftener.

At the end of the nine years Catherine is more sane, more human, less romantically in love but no less devoted to the still deeply religious David. She is weary, however, of being a parson's wife, a mother, and, trial of all trials, a governess for the last few years. Suddenly, Great-aunt Selina, who has figured before in Catherine's life, changes it again by leaving her a yearly income of £500. Catherine's life becomes brighter. There is money now for new frocks, money to send Esdras and Tobit, now at the impulsive age, to preparatory school, money to engage a governess for the children, who are beginning to frighten her with their searching questions, and, best of all, money for occasional trips to the south of France whenever the life of a parson's wife becomes too dull.

From then on, the book is concerned with the growth and development of the nine children and the way the World War affects them individually.

Simple in plot and construction, the story is, nevertheless, delightfully readable. The author possesses to a remarkable degree Galsworthy's ability for character delineation. Each child is a distinct personality who becomes more fascinating as he matures. There is a particularly fine study of the twins, Baruch and Susannah, so close mentally and spiritually; Baruch, acutely sensitive, Susannah, exceptionally understanding and discerning.

The book ends, as many people would have all stories, happily. Catherine has become more mellow and philosophical with the advancing years and feels that in the rôle of mother of nine children she has had a sufficiently rich and exciting adventure for one woman, while Susannah, the other chief character of interest, has survived the harrowing period of upheaval experienced after Baruch's passing and has found herself and her life work.

The Red Flag in Ararat, by Agavnie Yeghenian (New York: The Woman's Press, $2) is a simple, straightforward and literal account of a trip to Soviet Armenia, undertaken, the author points out, "as a pilgrim and not a tourist." Pilgrim she is, because of her devotion to the country of her fathers, but tourist too she proves herself. Her account is marked by honesty and a determination to be fair. The book tends to show that Sovietism is much the same under Mount Ararat as in Moscow or Leningrad, although the conditions of the country itself soften somewhat the rigors. The traveler who has partaken of the meager fare of Russian cities will read in amazement of the "vineyard parties," barbecues, picnics and receptions. Miss Yeghenian has looked upon Armenia today and likes it. She is grateful for "the security" which Communism has given it.

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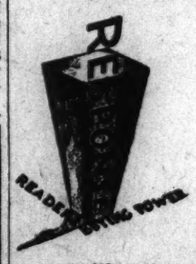

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Orpen Memorial Exhibition

By FRANK RUTTER

London

IT IS inevitable that the current Winter Academy show at Burlington House should be popularly known as the Orpen Memorial Exhibition. For though this commemorative exhibition honors the memory of nine other painters and four sculptors who have passed on since January, 1928, Orpen is by far the most memorable figure among the number. Alike by the quality of his work and by the fecundity of his production, Sir William Orpen deserves the premier place.

The first three galleries of the Royal Academy are devoted to his oil paintings, and the best part of another room is occupied by his drawings and water colors. And yet this exhibition is not exhaustive. There are many famous subject pictures and portraits by Orpen not included. Nevertheless it is splendidly representative and shows all aspects of his artistic activity.

Orpen was known chiefly as a portrait painter, and we may well begin by considering his portraits. The best of his work in this branch —like his "Chef" which deserves to go down to posterity alongside Moroni's "Tailor"—needs no commendation; and probably no other artist since Rembrandt has painted himself so often, in so many different costumes and with so conspicuous a success as Orpen. His self-portraits, among which "The Man From Aran" may be cited as a brilliant example, were not the result of vanity. Orpen merely painted himself — as Rembrandt did — because he was the model readiest to hand and the sitter he could treat most freely as he liked. Consequently all his self-portraits are really fine and often brilliant paintings. His portraits of other people are much more unequal. He never scamped his work, he always secured a likeness, but he was not always inspired to high achievement. That is inevitable in society portraiture.

* * *

What saved Orpen from banality in portraiture was his sense of humor. What he did better than anybody else of his generation was to puncture pomposity. It would be impolitic to cite examples of his skill in puncturing, though several are to be seen now at Burlington House. And while we gaze with admiration at the skill with which he painted a number of these self-satisfied men, we can understand the comment of a Scotsman on one of Orpen's male portraits: "I'm told it's a varry fine painting. But the family do not like it." It was because he had the courage not to bother about pleasing the family but to paint the truth as he saw it that Orpen was so great a painter.

Even better than his single portraits were his groups. At Burlington House we can see one of the earliest of these, "Homage to Manet," showing George Moore, Steer, Sickert, D. S. MacColl, Hugh Lane and Tonks, seated round a tea table in Lane's house, while hanging on the wall behind is Manet's painting of "Eva Gonzalez." This was painted in 1909, the year before Orpen was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Three years later he painted the interior of the Café Royal, peopling it from left to right with distinguished contemporaries—William Nicholson, himself seated, James Pryde in the foreground, Rich the water-color painter, Augustus John and George Moore. This fine group now belongs to the French Government and is lent by the Musée du Jeu de Paume. To these must be added two later groups of greater historical importance: "A Peace Conference at the Quai d'Orsay" and "The Signing of Peace, Versailles." Many of the portraits of statesmen which appear elsewhere were merely part of the material used by the artist for building up these memorable pictures, in which the actualities of the scene as well as the personalities of the actors are depicted with truth and decorative dignity.

* * *

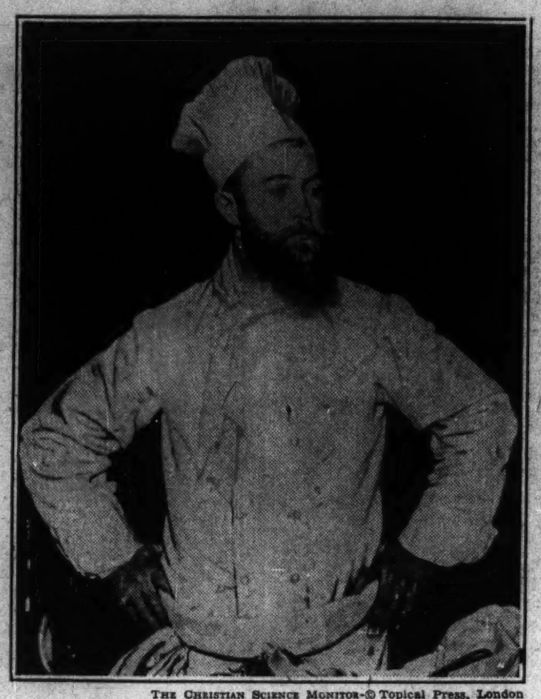
I pass over a series of war pictures, because though they reveal Orpen's sense of satire and often much imagination, these may be regarded rather as fragments by the way than an integral part of his life work. Let me conclude this inadequate review of more than 200 exhibits by a brief reference to two of Orpen's later paintings, "Sunlight" and "The Studio." The titles of these are interchangeable, for both pictures depict the interior of the artist's studio flooded with summer light through drawn Venetian blinds. The color vibrates and quivers, giving us an amazing sense of actuality. These are among the greatest masterpieces of Orpen's later years, pictures painted for his own joy, and conveying to us his delight in the sunshine illuminating his home and his workshop. Paintings like these, as well as such wonderful early pictures as "The Valuers," the still-life "China and Japan," and that lovely piece of color, "A Chelsea Window" (1902), remind us that Orpen was not only a portrait painter, but was at his best perhaps in painting simple things and simple people made beautiful by light.

David Muirhead, A. R. A., of all the other painters represented, emerges with the highest credit from this posthumous rivalry with Orpen. Within his narrower range Muirhead was really a more finished artist, finer and more fastidious in his taste, and delicately lyrical alike in his landscapes and his figure subjects. He could paint a head, too, as well as anybody, and even among the Orpens there is nothing to surpass Muirhead's "Portrait of a Lady" for sheer exquisiteness and tender delicacy of handling. Gallery XI, filled with Muirhead's paintings and water colors, maintains a higher unbroken level of excellence than any other room, and his landscapes, whether luminous with sunshine or interpreting the breeziness of wet, gray weather, are full of lyrical feeling and the joy of the open air.

This exhibition should also teach many to value more highly the scholarly attainments of Charles Ricketts. A polished craftsman, Ricketts must not be judged only by his romantic paintings, opulent echoes of the splendors of Titian, nor even by his accomplished small bronzes, which emulate the perfection of Paduan and Venetian statuettes. Rather must we look to the splendor of his stage designs, to the exquisite taste and fine craftsmanship of his book bindings, his beautiful hand-painted books, his wood engravings, his lithographs and his exquisitely fashioned jewelry before we grasp the scope of this mighty craftsman. Charles Ricketts was not only a link between William Morris and the present day; he was an enthusiastic and scholarly artist whose varied attainments remind one of some giant of the Renaissance.

Charles Sims, despite the charm and loveliness of his color, appears a little artificial and unsubstantial beside the three artists just mentioned. But his paintings and water colors of motherhood are perennial in their charm. Maurice Greiffenhagen, who began life as the most successful of our romantic illustrators for magazine decoration, later enjoyed a considerable reputation both as portraitist and as painter of decorative subject pictures. But to the end of his life he remained essentially a decorative illustrator, and among his later works at Burlington House there are none better than his posters.

Sir Frank Dicksee, P. R. A., W. L. Wylie, La Thangue, H. S. Tuke and G. W. Lambert, the Australian Associate, all have given pleasure to many by some or other of their paintings, but it would be idle to pretend they were men of genius. So with the sculptors; though Frampton has given us "Peter Pan," Bertram Mackennal some good coins as well as statues, and Henry Poole one lovely stone carving, "The Little Apple," and a graceful statue, "Hesitancy," none can be described as more than an artist of talent.



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"Le Chef de l'Hotel Chatham, Paris," by William Orpen.

Theater Chess

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

CAMBRIDGE THEATER — Charles B. Cochran presents Nikita Balieff's Chauve-Souris Company, Dec. 26, 1932; Embassy Theater—"Ten-Minute Alibi," a play in three acts by Anthony Armstrong, produced Jan. 2, 1933.

Mr. Anthony Armstrong's "Ten-Minute Alibi," which has auspiciously opened the New Year at the Embassy Theater, is a triumph of craftsmanship. One obtains from seeing it the same pleasure that comes from examining an intricate and beautifully designed piece of machinery. A piece of machinery in fact is the pivot on which the plot turns, for the story centers round the ease with which the fingers of a clock may be manipulated.

The conduct of the hero, Colin Derwent, played by Mr. Robert Douglas, can hardly be recommended for general imitation, for even after the available alternatives have been exhausted it is scarcely permissible to shoot the defenseless villain at a range of a couple of feet, and from behind. But Mr. Anthony Ireland makes Philip Sevilla objectionable enough to justify almost anything, and the ingenuity of the plot is praiseworthy. It is as intellectually stimulating as a first-rate chess problem.

* * *

The most theatrically effective moment of the play comes immediately after Derwent has at last cleared himself of all suspicion. The police know that the question of his innocence turns on whether Sevilla's clock has been tampered with, but they have been unable to find anything to suggest that the timepiece has been touched. The girl for whose protection Sevilla has been put out of the way asks Derwent to look up a taxi rank in the telephone book for her, whilst the two detectives are entering up their reports at a table at one side of the room. The girl, glancing at the clock, remarks that it is exactly 6 o'clock. The clock strikes, but it strikes 7. Instantly the realization of what actually had happened rushes over her, and for a second it seems likely that she will blurt out the truth. It is an astonishingly tense moment, and Mr. Colin Derwent handles it finely. He grips the sides of the telephone book, and every line in his body tautens with anxiety as he sees the danger in which he stands.

The piece all through is excellently played. The heroine, Betty Findon, is a foolish young woman, and gives Miss Celia Johnson few opportunities until the last act, when she begins to grow up. Then Miss Johnson is admirable. Mr. Ireland is as suave as the villain as anyone could wish, and the policemen of Messrs. George Merritt and T. G. Saville would add credit to any detective force in the world. Best of all, however, is Mr. Douglas's Colin Derwent. Mr. Douglas has a real insight into the character and, after the last word of the play has been spoken, vividly suggests the doubts as to the rectitude of his conduct that assail the young man.

* * *

Mr. Balieff's command of English is still delectably incomplete. Most of the items of his entertainment have been seen in England before, but they still have power to give unmitigated delight. The singing and the dancing of the present company are especially good.

HAROLD HOBSON.

In New York Theaters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MR. GEORGE M. COHAN appeared on the evening of Jan. 16 at the Sam H. Harris Theater in his own new play, "Pigeons and People," which is in one act, two hours long. The author describes the piece as "a comic state of mind in continuous action." If he hadn't exploited a mysterious intruder as mainspring of a play before—in "The Tavern"—one might think that he had been reading Pirandello. But "Pigeons and People" is a clear refinement upon the melodramatic "Tavern," and attains to an almost complete banishment of physical action as a means of telling the story. So much of his new play is in the form of snappy retorts that the episodes in the New York living room of Joseph Heath often take on the air of an expanded vaudeville sketch, with Mr. Cohan scoring off a stageful of stooges. Yet such an impression would be unfair to the play as a whole, for it distills a curious, wry-necked sort of wisdom from its nimbus of "kidding."

Heath met Parker in the park and, believing his strange story, brought him unwillingly into the house, determined to play the good Samaritan to a queer, Puckish person who merely wished to be left undisturbed among the pigeons which he prefers to people. In the end Heath is relieved to see Parker return to his bench in the park, after a thoroughly upsetting evening. Parker challenges every statement made by anybody, proving each person in turn among Heath's friends to be incapable of making a literally accurate statement. He abashes even a policeman and the mental specialist from upstairs, concluding by walking out on a group of people (including the audience) who are mystified by his behavior.

It will be interesting to see how many persons are inclined to assist Mr. Cohen in his playmaking—for "Pigeons and People" means only what each individual spectator thinks it means. We have the spectacle of part of the audience laughing uproariously at times while the rest of the spectators are unable to discern the humorous implications. Mr. Cohan is in high fettle in the rôle of Parker, who has a genius for exploring the motives of people, and indicating the variances between inner impulse and outer seeming. Mr. Cohan's way of listening intently to everything the other players are saying helps greatly in holding the interest of an often puzzled audience. Mr. Edward Nannery as the policeman and Mr. Reynolds Denniston as the mental specialist add a plus element of appreciative response to Mr. Cohan's methods. Others in the cast include Mr. Walter Gilbert, Mr. Paul McGrath, Miss Olive Reeves-Smith and Miss Janet Rathbun.

"King Œdipus"

On the evening of Jan. 15, at the Martin Beck Theater, the Irish players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, gave a single performance of Mr. William Butler Yeats's modern version of Sophocles's "King Œdipus." The occasion was a benefit for the Irish Academy, and Mr. Yeats stayed over 10 days in New York, before returning to Ireland, in order to make an address at the performance. His prose makes no attempt to substitute himself for the original author, so that the tragedy in its total effect is preserved in its original vein. Only when Mr. Yeats ventures upon realism in the closing scene, with a too harrowing parting of the king from his children in view of the audience, is classicism departed from. While the players, who are so supreme in folk drama, are by their method handicapped in their approach to such austere material, they attained to a considerable success through sheer sincerity. Their simplicity of ancient Gaelic impulse has a curious kinship with a tale of another people of old, and Mr. F. J. McCormick often rose to the poignant key of his part.

"The Piccoli"

Signor Podrecca offered a new program with his astonishing Italian marionettes at the Lyric Theater on the evening of Jan. 19, with a condensation of the British operetta, "The Geisha," as the chief number, and with the singing rôles receiving their due musical expression by opera artists who kept out of sight until the final curtain brought occasion for a curtain call to all those who had made the puppet performance visible and audible. Bil-Bal-Bul, the tight-wire performer, who was a high light of the original bill, is retained with all his incredible gyrations, together with the Chinese ladder act, the learned donkey and the exhibitionist pianist.

Unable to obtain sufficient contributions to continue the season of the Civic Repertory Theater in its own house on Fourteenth Street, its director Miss Eva Le Gallienne purposes to close her season there and devote the rest of the theater year to performances of her most successful production of the new season, "Alice in Wonderland," starting with an engagement at the new Amsterdam Theater, uptown, on Jan. 30. Afterward the production will go on tour. E. C. S.

Philadelphia Etchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE Philadelphia Society of Etchers is holding its sixth annual exhibition in the Newman Galleries, where 200 etchings by Americans offer a cross-section of contemporary national accomplishment in the medium. Seventy-four artists are represented, their work ranging from the conservative to a mild form of less orthodox experiment. Out-and-out radicalism, however, is conspicuous by its absence.

In the long list of exhibitors a few stand out. Of these, two diametrically opposed personalities are perhaps the most effective. They are Messrs. Clifford Addams and Martin Lewis.

Mr. Addams is first and foremost a painter-etcher. He achieves his effects as if he were working with brush, rather than with stilus, and he is magnificently unmindful of visual verities. In his etching the compositional effect is of prime interest, and the artist cares not one whit whether that effect is realistically true or not. If it is emotionally true, then it achieves success. Thus we have such admirable impressions as "Nocturne" and "Canal Scene, Venice," which recall the feeling rather than the visual aspect of the chosen experience.

Mr. Lewis, on the other hand, has developed a realism of light and shadow that holds the magic of things actual. There could be no more photographic rendering than his "Which Way?" with its dark automobile throwing searchlights along a snowy hedge, in vain effort to discover a signpost. What the light picks out are snowdrifts, the white silhouette of snowy bushes, and the snow accented crest of a telegraph pole. Beyond, clinching the light silhouette, is the dense black of night sky pricked by stars. "Two a. m." is a realistic study of a city street, flooded by a street cleaner, and catching the reflection of belated girls. "Haunted," the dark of a country barn, big with shadow, and two men carrying a lighted lantern, strikes a note of mystery.

Two other personalities touch upon phases of human life. They are Mr. John E. Costigan and Mr. Eugene Higgins, whose print, "Fisherman and Family," has been chosen as the society's gift print for the year.

Messrs. Costigan and Higgins both work with epic subject matter, but approach it with opposite emotions. Mr. Higgins champions the downtrodden and the tragic, while Mr. Costigan is absorbed, both as painter and as etcher, in pastoral figures. There is about his work a quiet yet powerful emotionalism, to be found in such pastoral prints as "In the Fields," "Barnyard" and "Workers of the Soil." In etching, as in painting, he develops his composition through play of light and shadow.

Mr. Higgins is not at all pastoral in his response to life. Rather is he stirred by such elemental emotions as hunger, resignation and revolt. There is a Don Quixote feeling in his "Horseman Going Over a Hill," and the tragedy of justice or injustice in "Convicts and Guards." Only in "A Bit of an Old Farm" does Mr. Higgins achieve emotional peace.

Mr. Earl Horter, who has been experimenting for some years with the aquatint medium, has now reached the point where he can use it with complete mastery. Particularly effective are his Chinatown studies, "Rainy Night, Chinatown," and "Old Chinatown." His interest, however, lies less in persons than in the picture-making quality of places.

Mr. William Meyerowitz is delicate and angularly poetical in his art approach, with glimmer of Cubism behind his art. His subject matter, however, is diversified, and includes both figure composition and landscape.

Two groups of character studies stand out, one coming from Mr. W. Auerbach-Levy and the other from Miss Roselle H. Osk.

A group of seven etchings by Mr. Kenneth Shopen introduces that artist to a Philadelphia audience, and offers sufficient evidence of his ability to place him in the fore rank of American etchers. Mr. Shopen controls his medium well; understands construction, and is not afraid to tackle anything, from a group of three prairie horses to a sketch in railroad mechanics, or from a still-life study to a character head.

Other outstanding etchings come from Messrs. Kerr Eby, Levon West, A. Landeck, Grant Reynard and Max Kuehne, and Miss Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. D. G.

An Ecuadorian Festival Mural

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

RECENTLY completed at the New School of Social Research is a mural by an Ecuadorian painter, Señor Don Camilo Egas. This mural was painted directly upon the wall of the foyer of the school's dance studio, with a rectangular recess forming the frame for a pictorial presentation of an imagined national festival, bringing together types of the several provincial populations of Ecuador, with the local color of their varying dress and customs. Señor Egas brought to his New York commission experience gained in executing 14 historical panels for a Quito library, the Biblioteca Nacional Jijon Camaño. He received his early art training in Ecuador, continuing his studies in Europe as a Prix de Rome winner, and finally exhibiting his pictures in Paris, Madrid, Holland and Belgium. During the past four years he has resided in New York.

Señor Egas faced a peculiar problem in planning this composition at the New School of Social Research, in that his mural would be seen only in part by a person coming out of the studio by one of the two aisles. The two exit doors form as many frames for separate sectional views of the composition. The artist, therefore, designed his painting so that each of these vistas would have form and meaning when viewed separately, reconciling this treatment with the unified effect of the mural when seen as a whole by a person standing before it in the foyer. Further, he had to adapt his color scheme to the established greenish blue of the foyer walls. So well were all the compositional adjustments made that the mural seems altogether appropriate in its setting. The only demarcation between picture and wall consists of a half-inch ribbon of burnished copper.

* * *

Of a coppery tonality is the panel as a whole. It has a soft glow that tends to blend all the coloration into a truly mural effect that lies flat upon the wall instead of breaking it up into "holes," as often happens when a wall decoration is done in the manner of an easel painting.

In the large, the composition consists of four downpouring processions, as at a fête, two files streaming from a general mass of figures at the top down either side and curving inward at the bottom, another file coming down near the middle of the composition and the fourth coming down at the right of center. Scores of figures are represented in the various guises of their provincial occupations, and exemplifying their local traditions, many of which stem from Inca days. Thus the people from the mining and agricultural province of Otabalo carry their working tools, even to stone implements surviving from pre-Spanish times. Musicians at the head of this file play upon the traditional Inca pipes, the rondador (very like the pipes of Pan) and a primitive sort of flute, supplemented by a modern sort of bass drum.

Three of the lines of files of marchers are headed by masked and robed male figures who bear upright upon their heads tall bundles of sugar cane, held together by varicolored wrappings. These headdresses sometimes rear 30 feet in height, Mr. Egas says, and have to be balanced by attendants using long forked sticks. The relation of these sticks to the uprights falls into the general construction of the composition on the basis of organized triangles of line and form, a dynamic plan that gives the mural an emotional quality. Further, all the figures are in postures or strides of movement, and sometimes, as in the incidental figures of two San Juanito scarf dancers, in violent action. Some of the larger figures in the foreground are depicted in a gesture of movement, like the water-carrying woman with her spiral upward line of dominance, and two fruit carriers with their lines of forward thrust.

* * *

Of social significance is such a composition, with its indication of the cultural leadership of the province of Ambato, the civilized advancement of the province of Pinchincha and the primitivism of the Zambis descendants of the Incas. Progress out of a state of peonage, which still lingers in some parts of rural Ecuador, finds promise in the determined face of a boy with a sickle. Where the eyes of most of the figures are partly closed, his are wide open. The strongest symbol is provided by the face of the Indian woman in the extreme foreground, a face that is half eclipsed by the clutching hand of oppression.

Restlessness and overcrowding are avoided in the composition by the use of large untouched areas, as of spaces on a hillside. Perhaps a quarter of the composition is thus left without figures, to provide an element of quietness to balance the lively movement of the processions.

Señor Egas works after the method of Giotto, in that he uses earths for his colors, and grinds these colors himself, as they are needed, adding no turpentine, oil or varnish in the way of medium or fixative. The colors contain self-oils that suffice as a medium when they are freshly used, say, the day after they are ground. Thus the artist introduces no extraneous substances into his colors to cause possible chemical changes in the hues as the years pass. As pottery holds its tone through the centuries, and only gains in mellowness with the passing of time, so his colors, he believes, will survive in the same way, for they are the unadulterated products of the same earths and clays used in ceramics.

Stars--Make Them or Take Them?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

BRITAIN'S film trade has decided to hitch its wagon to the stars. Those in control of the destinies of British pictures have decided that the prosperity and fame of American films are due primarily to the American method of building up "fan" publics. Amongst the various English companies there is in consequence a fierce struggle to get as many stage stars on their books as possible. One organization is alleged to have engaged two well-known West End comedians at the fantastic figure of £50,000 a year for three years. The policy of the new London Film Company, which has already to its credit a couple of films much above the average, is therefore particularly interesting. For this company believes in making its stars, rather than in taking them from the London stage. Notable amongst the young people whom it is coaching into stellar rank are Wendy Barry, Joan Gardiner and Merle Oberon, who appeared in "Men of Tomorrow" and "The Wedding Rehearsal."

Miss C. A. Lejeune, film critic of The Observer, recently discussed the question of star-making with a prominent London screen and stage actor. This player complained that English film actors were expected to make films in the mornings and go on the stage at night, so that there was inevitably a "stagy" feeling about their cinema work. They do these things better in America, he said. A United States actor is taken 3000 miles away from Broadway when he goes onto the screen, and is paid to forget Broadway and all its technique until the film is finished. Here a question suggests itself. If stage players going on the screen are expected to forget all about their stage experience, why not engage people who have no experience to forget? It is much cheaper.

One reason why this latter policy is not adopted by certain companies is that West End players are supposed to have large personal followings whom their pictures will attract into the cinemas. This reasoning is obviously fallacious. Since the theatrical touring system declined, London actors have had faithful publics in London, but in the provinces they are almost unknown. When Sir Gerald du Maurier, who is justly one of London's most famous actors, made a film of Galsworthy's "Escape" it was found that outside the metropolis he had scarcely been heard of.

A further inducement that influences film companies to look to the stage for their players is the commonly repeated assertion that the most popular film stars were originally stage artists. In a sense this is so. Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and Ronald Colman all come from the theater. But they were not theater stars. American experience has been that it is the not particularly successful stage players who make the best film material. This does not encourage the idea that the British film companies who will not extend their gaze beyond the front rank of the West End stage are in on a good thing. One imagines that the London Film Company's is the more promising policy. H. H.

One of the outstanding personal successes in London recently has been that of the German singer and dancer, Miss Anny Ahlers, whose show "The Dubarry," after a nine-months run, continues to attract the public to the extent of £3700 a week. Yet Miss Ahlers, when she began her first performance in England last spring, did not know the meaning of the words in her part. She now speaks English fluently.

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The Vienna Philharmonic

By MAX GRAF

Vienna

IN VIENNA the big feature of the musical season is the series of eight Philharmonic subscription concerts. If one wishes to give a stranger some idea of the characteristics of Viennese musical life, the best thing to do would be to take him to one of these concerts. Here he will get to know the rich tone of the Viennese violins, the swing and brilliance of the playing, the profusion of color in the music; the music also of Schubert's art of song, music which is not a labored or a technical art, but is as natural as the act of breathing. Here, the stranger will learn also of the conservatism of the Viennese public, its taste for the aristocratic, the ancient and time-honored, its traditions, its musical judgment.

* * *

The Philharmonic concerts are given in the large Musikvereinsaal. This concert hall, ornate with gold, belongs to the Vienna of Ringstrasse fame, when a new generation of tradesmen and stockjobbers established themselves in palaces in Ringstrasse, when exchange rose to great heights and, with it, the wave of Liberalism. The wealthy society of this New Vienna used to meet at the new opera house in the Burgtheater or in the Musikvereinsaal. The hall was large and pompous, and beneath the great organ on the stage sat the Philharmonic Orchestra, which played classical symphonies, and an occasional novelty which was invariably hissed; for the town was new, the houses and palaces were new, the Ringstrasse was new, the society was new—only the taste was old and conservative. The new type of Viennese came into the world as old Viennese, or became so after arriving in Vienna from Bohemia, Galicia or Hungary. At the Philharmonic concerts they hissed Brahms's Fourth Symphony as much as they did the symphonies of Bruckner. Everything was hissed that was not smooth and pleasing, that did not have the luxuriance of a Goldmark or the amiability of a Robert Fuchs. So it was, and so it is today. Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" recently caused a commotion. There is no joking in such matters for the public of the Philharmonic concerts. If a composer is daring, modern and original, it knows this instinctively and begins to hiss.

* * *

As youngsters we used to race down the steps to the standing room of the pit. There we were in our realm. In our midst stood a man of rustic appearance and furrowed brow, clad in coarse woolen peasant garments with trousers in elephantine folds, his huge head, raised—that was our beloved Anton Bruckner. Further back, arousing the usual commotion, was a pale young musician with the somber eyes of a poet—Hugo Wolf. Zemlinsky's sharp profile was to be seen amongst the younger musicians, as well as Arnold Schönberg's pierrot head. We were young and enthusiastic; shouted "hurrahs," or hurled defiance at old Hanslick as he tripped past us into the stalls. In the manager's box one saw the round, yellow Tartar head, with white drooping mustache, of Carl Goldmark, or the wavy patriarchal beard of Johannes Brahms. Musical history was in every corner of the golden, glittering hall. Some days there was no cheering, only hissing and whistling. That was when some genius like Bruckner, Richard Strauss, Max Reger or Stravinsky was present.

Famous conductors were seen at the desk. Hans Richter, the Wagner-warrior of broad shoulders, heavy, wide-sweeping gestures and a beard reaching to his waist; he was the renowned conductor of the Beethoven symphonies and famous for his great battles over Wagner; a German and as securely rooted in the ground as is an old tree. Then there was Gustav Mahler, looking like a fanatical monk in a tailcoat, with piercing glance and quick, sensitive movements.

After an interval, spent with the easy-going Viennese, Pepi Hellmesberger, who cut through the tyranny of Mahler, came the guest conductors—Felix Weingartner, with his charming smile, elegant movements and the latest dress-suit; Furtwängler, storming, raging, stamping, turning from right to left, bending and winding, a magician of sound; then the young Clemens Krauss. What an array of famous conductors, who wielded the bâton like a magic wand from which sound hung like a thread; what glorious performances, what bewitching tones resounded through the gilded hall!

Good violins sound best when played by a great violinist. So the Vienna Philharmonic players produce their most enchanting sounds when a great conductor is at their head. Then the violins are soft and rounded in tone, the wind sounds full and mellow and sonorities blossom into the warmth and richness of a Viennese festival. Old musical vintages are presented in golden cups taken from the ancient cellars of musical history, the times of Haydn, Mozart and Schubert. For Viennese tradition still holds its own at these concerts and the genius of today finds it hard to prevail against it.

Boston Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the second week of Dr. Koussevitzky's midwinter absentation, his scepter was intrusted to Mr. Albert Stoessel, who prepared for the thirteenth pair of Boston Symphony concerts (Jan. 20-21) this rather oddly assorted list of compositions: Bach, Fantasia in G, arranged for string orchestra by G. W. Volkel; Mozart, "Haffner" Symphony; Tchaikovsky, "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia; Philip James, "Station WGZBX"; Delius, "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring"; Weinberger, Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda."

Mr. Stoessel, conductor of the New York Oratorio Society and the Westchester and the Worcester Music Festivals, and head of the opera and orchestral department of the Juilliard Graduate School, is a well-grounded and practiced, authoritative and musicianly leader. He has a firm grasp of the music he undertakes to perform, and has no difficulty in obtaining from his players the effects he is after. He had of course, in this instance, a superb instrument to play upon, and he was quick to acknowledge the players' part in his unquestionable success; indeed he was almost too generous in sharing the applause with them.

The Bach arrangement and the compositions by James and Weinberger were heard for the first time at a Boston Symphony concert. The Bach transcription seemed to us competent and respectful, but unnecessary. Mr. James's satirical suite, describing life in the radio studios, introduced, appropriately enough, a note of rather elementary humor into the proceedings. There are four movements. "In the Lobby" is intended to portray the corridors of a large radiocasting station, with the sounds peculiar to it—"a kind of radio 'Grand Hotel,'" the composer calls it. The title, "Interference," gives an idea of the next movement, in which are employed not only virtually the complete modern "battery" but a "voice of the Robot." "A Slumber Hour" is mild; "Mikestruck," the final section, is jazzy in intention. The work on the whole is ingenious and amusing, but of little musical moment.

Weinberger's riotous Fugue had upon the Boston audience the same effect it has had upon many others. The Delius number, sandwiched between these two exuberant neighbors, was hardly noticeable. The Tchaikovsky item had a well-designed performance, if one less dramatically effective than we are accustomed to. But for one listener at least, the Mozart symphony, exquisitely read and articulated, marked the musical summit.

L. A. S.

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THE HOME FORUM

On the Importance of Dates

THE other day (please observe the unsatisfactory but unavoidable vagueness of that opening, which will be found in violent contrast with my subject) I was, for the hundredth time, engaged in the task, at once irksome and delightful, of rearranging my library. And, as invariably happens, I lingered by certain shelves, ran my eye along the titles of the books, selected a volume, and sat down amid the bibliothecal confusion to read. Those shelves contained many stories of travel and of exploration. There was that immense work/compiled by the French in 1746, its leather backs, despite the ravages of time, still making a goodly array. The mighty tomes gave a dignity, that would otherwise have been lacking, to this section of my library; for nearly all the rest of the books, including Hakluyt, were in modern bindings, and were of different sizes. It so happened that I opened a volume of Nansen; and the first words held my attention. "The 24th of June, 1893, in Norway, was the summer fête-day. . . . It was the moment of our departure. I left my house and went across the garden toward the strand, where the boat of the Fram awaited me."

There was something familiar, not in the words, but in the form of this opening, that compelled me to compare it with the openings of other narratives of travel. There was a compendium of voyages, into which I dipped at random. First, I lighted on the discovery of the West Indies, which began: "In the year of our Lord, 1497, John Cabot, a Venetian, and his son Sebastian (with an English fleet out from Bristol) discovered that land which no man before that time had attempted, on the 24th of June, about five of the clock, early in the morning." Here was not only the date, but the exact time. I read no further, for I was anxious to ascertain whether it was veritably the practice, as I now seemed to remember, for travel writers to put specific dates into their first sentence.

My impression was fully confirmed. Turning to the second voyage of Master Martin Frobisher, I read: "On Whitsunday, being the six and twentieth of May, in the year of our Lord God 1577, Captain Frobisher departed from Blackwall, with one of the Queen's Majesty's ships called the Aid, of nine-score tons or thereabouts, and two other little barques likewise, the one called the Gabriel . . . and the other the Michael . . . for the further discovering of the passage to Cathay, and other countries thereunto adjacent, by West and North-West navigation." And immediately after was the account of the famous voyage of Sir Francis Drake into the South Sea: "The fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1577 . . ."

Everybody is, of course, familiar with this style, but perhaps everybody has not realized that it is the consecrated style, rarely abandoned. Sometimes it is given a livelier turn. Thus the account of the voyage toward China, wherein Master Edward Fenton was appointed General, written by his Vice-Admiral, has a brisk movement. It was in 1582, and on "the second of April I departed with the Edward Bonaventure from Blackwall, and the nineteenth of the same arrived in Nettle Road at Hampton, where I found riding the galleon Leicester; and so remaining there till the first of May, we set sail thence in the forenoon, being of us, in the whole fleet, four sail." The voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert to Newfoundland has, on the other hand, a somewhat solemn opening: "Orders determined, and promises mutually given to be observed, every man withdrew himself unto his charge, the anchors being already weighed, and our ships under sail, having a soft gale of wind, we began our voyage upon Tuesday, the eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord 1583, having in our fleet (at our departure from Cawsand Bay near unto Plymouth) these ships, whose names and burthens, with the names of the captains and masters of them, I have also inserted, as followeth . . ." I could give many other examples, but it may be urged that these are old chronicles, and that they do not influence the chroniclers of modern adventure.

So, as I had just received one of those fashionable though formidable omnibus books which have many virtues, containing a thousand pages drawn from all countries, I immediately consulted it for the flight of Charles Lindbergh, in 1927. This is what I read: "On the morning of May 19th, a light rain was falling and the sky was overcast. Weather reports from land stations and ships along the great circle course were unfavorable . . . But at about six o'clock I received a special report from the New York Weather Bureau . . . We went to Curtiss Field as quickly as possible, and made arrangements . . ." That was a perfect beginning in the traditional manner. Plainly, there is an inherent rule in the record of exploits. It is not by chance that all these travelers start by giving dates, and sometimes hours; nor do they copy from each other, for their method of recital in general is exceedingly diversified.

There is Sir Richard Burton who, in 1853, went on his pilgrimage to Mecca: "At half past five a. m. on Tuesday, the sixth of September, we arose, refreshed by the cool comfortable night, and loaded the camels." There is J. A. Speke who, in 1862, believed he had discovered the source of the Nile, and who was careful to set down dates for each episode. There is Charles M. Doughty, who has written a classic on Arabia Deserta; but he, it must be confessed, sometimes relaxes his reckoning: "At daybreak we departed from Gofar; this by my reckoning was the first week in April." That is a little too loose. Even Robert Louis Stevenson, whose purpose is consciously artistic, is constantly telling us the precise time—he who boasted of having pitched away clocks and watches!—as though he were a simple policeman by profession. Thus, wandering with his donkey in the Cévennes, he informs us: "It was two o'clock in the afternoon before I got my journal written up and my knapsack repaired, for I was determined to carry my knapsack in future and have no more ado with baskets; and half an hour afterward I set out for Le Cheylard L'Evêque, a place on the borders of the forest of Mercoire." Obviously, if Stevenson falls into this way, it is because it is the right way. It is, I am now convinced, the only proper way to tell a story of travel.

Not only does it begin at the beginning, which is a commendable thing to do, omitting boresome introductions and vain exercises in rhetoric, but it convinces us by its plain precision. It was so that Daniel Defoe obtained his effects of verisimilitude. It sets the scene, announces the business, prepares us for the coming developments. It whets our appetite, it evokes images of deliberate and serious departure in quest of the unknown. Could anything be finer, for example, than the statement of Daniel Boone? "It was on the first of May, 1769, that I resigned by domestic happiness, and left my family and peaceful habitation on the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, to wander through the wilderness of America, in quest of the country of Kentucky, in company with John Finley, John Stuart, Joseph Holden, James Monay, and William Cool." This particularisation sets sharply in opposition peaceful Carolina and unknown Kentucky, separated by the wilderness of America. Must we not admire the art with which Hiram Bingham, exploring the highlands of Peru, tells us: "It was in July, 1911, that we first entered that marvellous canyon of the Urubamba, where the river escapes from the cold regions near Cuzco by tearing its way through gigantic mountains of granite?" And could anything be better than Theodore Roosevelt's fine phrase: "On February 27, 1914, shortly after midday, we started down the River of Doubt, into the unknown"?

I could go on quoting for pages, but I have quoted enough to make it apparent that the introduction of dates is not casual but essential. Were they not there, the sentences, whatever other qualities they may have, would fall flat. The dates give them life. The words, which are such as anybody can take out of a dictionary, are lit up by these great granite lighthouses of impregnable facts. Sometimes writers are praised for what is wrongly called their imagination, though indeed they have not imagination enough to see things as hard realities, and veil them in a mist of fancy. True imagination will always produce work as unassailable as these records of travel; and these records of travel are kept sweet and sound by their dates. Perhaps we do not care to remember the dates as such, and already I suspect there are few readers who can recall the year, much less the month, and almost certainly not the day of the month, on which Captain Frobisher left Blackwall. But no matter: though we claim the right to forget, we also claim the right to be informed; and, in all stories of real life, or even pretended life, an exceptional importance should be attached to the precise mention of definite dates.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

The Tones of Nature

It may be said that the voice of every bird is subtly attuned to its surroundings. The notes of the birds that sing by day in the sunlit forest are fresh and radiant; the bird that bids farewell to the setting sun has notes of passionate melancholy; and the call of the owl, as it echoes through woods at night, is dark with their own mystery. The trills of the lark are as endless as the heavenly blue in which it floats; the confidences of the reed-warblers remind one of the rustling of the reeds amidst which they sing, and the whisper of the gravel in the swift places of the stream. . . .

Like the scents and colours, the tones of nature blend into a harmonious unity; every concert in the woods and fields utters the mood of the landscape. This harmony impresses itself on the mind, so that I often seem to hear again the tones once heard, and thereupon I see the image of the land in which I heard them. The glittering tropical landscape calls for another sort of concert than ours, just as the minuet belongs to the rococo period, the waltz to the Victorian era, and the fox-trot to our own days.

Even the ocean sings a different song, on the sunny coast of north-eastern Brazil, from the song of the Baltic amidst the Frisian Islands. Since in Brazil there is not a day without sunshine, and the landscape smiles through the hours, there are no storms on the coast of Pernambuco; with an eternal, gentle murmur the trade-wind rolls the billows shoreward, to break, loudly thundering, against the rocks and headlands of the coast, flinging their spray high into the air. Even more violently the ocean casts itself upon the rocky coastline of Rio; indeed, at certain times the tide flows so strongly into the bay that the rollers breaking on the stone breastwork of the splendid promenade fling themselves up to the height, not of the houses merely, but of the very steeples: a spectacle of startling grandeur, a further wonder of this incomparable capital.—KONRAD GUENTHER, in "A Naturalist in Brazil." Translated by BERNARD MIALL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Winter Interim—Montana

High in the pine-bound coulee to the west,
The snow lies deep and trail-bare as the sea.
Blue as a curving petal of a wild pasque flower—
Above, the cold thin shell of sky cups over me,
The blue of crisp December at high noon.
The gentle, low-toned voices of the trees
Whisper, "Chinook—" I hear the burdened limbs
Spilling their weight of snow. "Chinook—!"
If it should come, the pure expanse of park
Will lie, by night, as clean and dappled as the coat
Upon a spring fawn's side, in brown and tan and white.
And by the running, russet-red snow water,
We'll follow on the warm wind's witching trail.

—LILLIAN T. LEONARD, in *The Missoulian.*

"There is lifting up"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a condition of sin, sickness, or limitation seems to bind one, a study of the Bible will reveal the encouraging fact that, as stated in the book of Job, "there is lifting up." Job, we read, was "upright" and "eschewed evil," but his material possessions and human relationships had been swept away, and the counsel of his friends proved inadequate to sustain him in time of suffering and trouble. When, however, he submitted himself to God—gained a better understanding of God as Life and power—he was restored to health and happiness, and "the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than his beginning."

The history of the human race shows that when men place their trust in the false gods of wealth, superior intellectual powers, or personal achievements, thus having no true basis for their hopes, they meet with disappointment. The renaissance of true Christianity, through Christian Science, has opened the way whereby all may begin to lift their thinking, and therefore their lives, above mistaken material beliefs by gaining a demonstrable understanding of God and of man in His image and likeness. By turning to the study of Christian Science and by acceptance of the spiritual facts therein revealed many have found peace, happiness, and plenty.

A desire for material things may lead men to believe that comfort and peace are to be found outside the realm of Spirit, God; but when the world seems overwhelmed with a condition in which, although there is an abundance of material things, many find themselves in idleness and want, in their extremity they begin to seek a higher concept of existence. Mary Baker Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 335): "Things spiritual and eternal are substantial. Things material and temporal are insubstantial;" and through the understanding and application of this truth many are finding fear and anxiety replaced with confidence, and their daily needs are supplied.

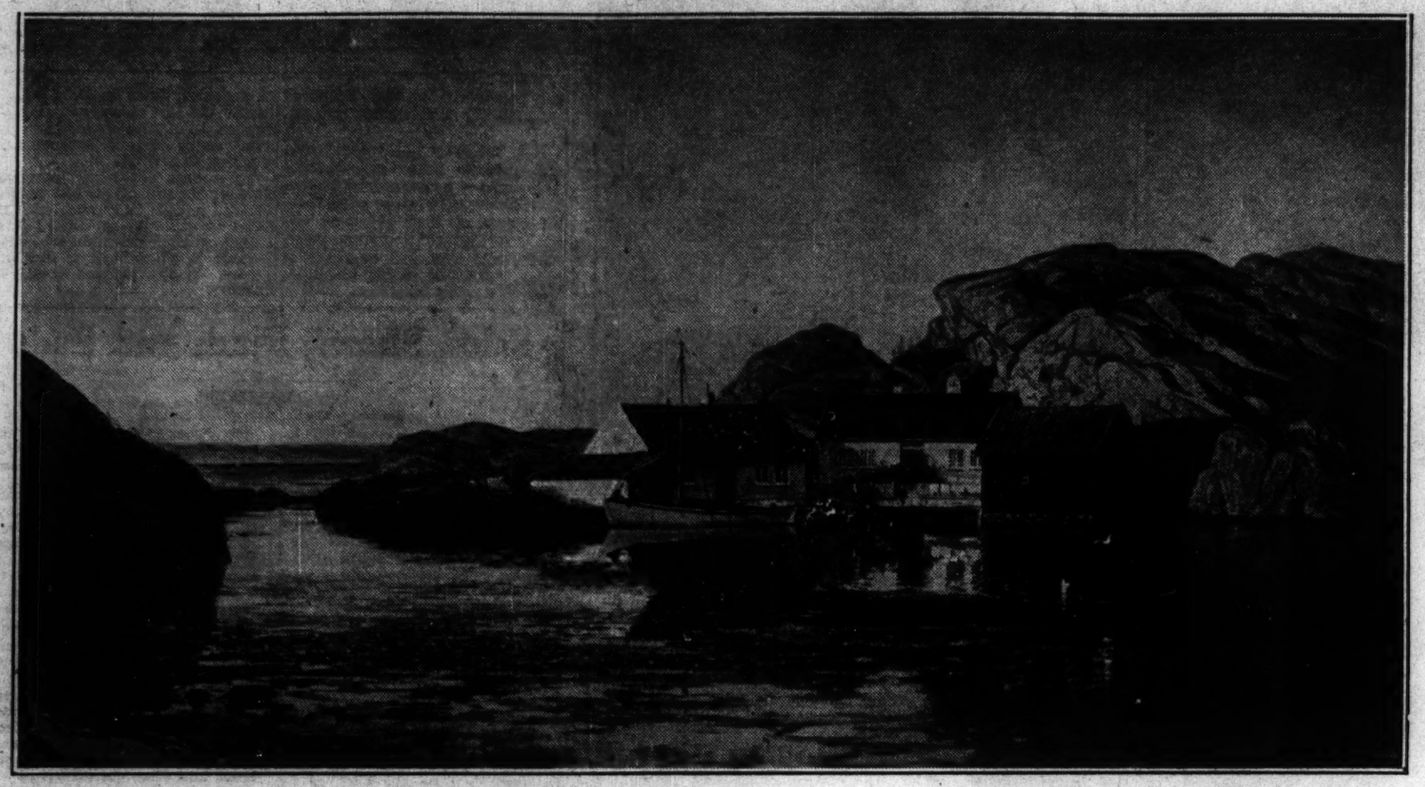
The energy, power, and law of divine Mind are always available to support God's creation. This divine activity, which goes on without cessation, is expressed by spiritual man. In the ratio that men accept and use their endowment of spiritual qualities in willing service to God and mankind, they advance to higher and better experiences. Joseph, forgetful of self-interest, was found "discreet and wise;" and because of the wisdom which he expressed he was made governor over all Egypt, being second only to the king. Moses, humble and teachable, was made God's representative to lead the children of Israel out of bondage. David, also, faithful to his duties as shepherd, was called to be king over Israel.

Should one seem to be burdened by sickness, grief, or sinful habits, comfort and healing may be found by lifting thought to the contemplation of man as God made him, therein finding one's true spiritual selfhood; and as one earnestly strives to eliminate from his thinking all that is unlike good, he will become conscious of a higher mental state, and this will be externalized in better morals, better health, and a broader outlook. Though at first one's efforts may seem to be feeble, if his motive is pure he will begin to realize in some measure the facts of true spiritual being and be lifted up and strengthened for greater effort. The truth that God is good, and provides only good for His children, has been proved, and therefore cannot be reversed or altered by any argument of the material senses.

Looking sorrowfully at the past or deploring any untoward situation does not help us towards attaining better conditions, and may add to the burden of others. The need is for alert analysis of each proposition presented to thought, in order that we may detect and reject that which is false and misleading, and discern and choose the right, which leads to betterment. Claiming our sonship with God, and doing each day gladly and courageously whatever may be ours to do, will help us immeasurably in finding our way to higher joys and more glorious achievements.

The uplifting and regenerating results of the study of Christian Science are drawing to its ranks many who are sick and weary of seeking aid in material ways. The fruits of this practical religion are seen not only in the healing of disease, but also in release from fear and worry, in purer and more harmonious relationships, and in greater efficiency in daily tasks. This Science, as Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 290), "lifts humanity higher in the scale of harmony, and must ultimately break all bonds that hinder progress."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



Evening, Ny-Hellesund, Norway: From a Painting by Amaldus Nielsen

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© O. Vaering, Oslo.

Bulwer's Mannerisms

The taste for noble-sounding names was very prevalent among the reading public of the socially pretentious twenties. In part it was an inheritance from the Gothic Romantic period, whose writers were not only in reaction from the vulgarity of the Tom Joneses, the Shandys, the Pickles and the Randoms, but—being concerned mainly with a romanticized past when characters suitable for a novel were necessarily of high degree—ransacked history and chronicles for surnames suggestive of ornate refinement. When with the coming of the fashionable novel distant periods and countries were exchanged for London and Cheltenham and the Shires, the mode for patrician naming persisted and even increased. It now expressed the aristocratic aspirations of a post-war society, which vainly but stubbornly cherished a pretense of returning to pre-war conditions. This pretence involved (among other things) an ostentatious admiration for pedigree; and what better evidence of pedigree than an honored, or at any rate a long-prominent, name? In consequence, the typical novels of the time began to gild the lily of pre-revolutionary chic, and bring back the surnames of an old nobility with the additional touch of splendor acceptable to the new. . . .

It is worth while to dwell thus particularly on what may seem one of Bulwer's less important literary mannerisms because it reflects a susceptibility to resonance in real names and particularly in his own. . . . That he should have been E. L. Bulwer, and then Sir Edward Lytton-Bulwer ("what a pretty name it is!" wrote Caroline Norton to Mary Shelley in 1838) and then Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, and finally all that, once more with the crowning embellishment of yet another Lytton and a coronet, seemed to many at the time (as it has seemed to many since) a mere snobbish self-importance. Certainly it had its element of pride. Certainly also it was a form of self-assertion, but fundamentally his obvious pleasure in his changing name expressed something more secret and precious than either of these. In writing he loved to orchestrate in words, to roll his periods and crash his abstract nouns and epithets; with the same delight he would set the music of his own names sighing in his mind and hug himself at the thought that they at least were his, and no jealous or cruel enemies could make them otherwise. When, therefore, he discovered that by christening his imaginary characters with tuneful distinction he could give himself a little secret thrill every time he wrote their names, he seized on the new sensation and cherished it. He came to think that loftiness of character and dignity of thought almost demanded a nobility of name to complete their perfection.—MICHAEL SADLEIR, in "Bulwer: A Panorama." (Boston: Little Brown.)

Goethe and Frankfort

I scarcely know any spot more calculated to develop a feeling for landscape, a sense of beauty, and love of nature than the surroundings of Frankfort. The Taunus with its gentle slopes and rounded hill tops is all the more attractive by being too remote for frequent visits and therefore always reveals fresh beauties. I have, since then, got to know the Tirol and the Carpathians, the Italian and the Greek mountains, and above all the Swiss Alps, but no peak had appealed to my imagination like the Feldberg with the Brundhildenstein, the steep Altkönig, whose summit is surrounded by a wall of stone which is said to have been built by the Germans of old. How fresh were the leafy woods of the Taunus, how magnificent the view from above over the broad plain which spreads out at the foot of the Taunus to the numerous flourishing hamlets and the blue distant heights. We often resorted to a little forest near the town, the Frankfurter Wäldchen where the Prussian envoy von Bismarck-Schönhausen was fond of strolling with his wife and three children. From there we would go up to the hunting lodge and wander on to the mill. One beautiful Easter Sunday my father and we boys walked as far as the stone where Goethe is said to have composed the "Easter Walk," the stone where Faust rests after having wandered across country with his amanuensis Wagner, where he sees the calm world spread out at his feet in the rays of the evening sun, and loses himself in dreams and soaring reverie:

When over us lost in blue space,
The lark sings his throbbing song;
When over steep fir-clad heights
The eagle hovers with outspread wings
And the crane makes for home
Over the levels and the lakes.

My father steeped himself in Goethe. This was not so common then as it is today.—From "Memoirs of PRINCE VON BULOW. Early Years and Diplomatic Service." Translated from the German by GEOFFREY DUNLOP and F. A. VOIGHT. (Boston: Little Brown.)

The Bells of Lynn

O curfew of the setting sun! O Bells of Lynn!
O requiem of the dying day! O Bells of Lynn!

From the dark belfries of yon cloud-cathedral wafted,
Your sounds aerial seem to float, O Bells of Lynn!

Borne on the evening-wind across the crimson twilight,
O'er land and sea they rise and fall, O Bells of Lynn!

The fisherman in his boat, far out beyond the headland,
Listens, and leisurely rows ashore, O Bells of Lynn!

Over the shining sands the wandering cattle homeward
Follow each other at your call, O Bells of Lynn!

The distant lighthouse hears, and with his flaming signal
Answers you, passing the watchword on, O Bells of Lynn!

And down the darkening coast run the tumultous surges,
And clap their hands, and shout to you, O Bells of Lynn!

Till from the shuddering sea, with your wild incantations,
Ye summon up the spectral moon, O Bells of Lynn!

And startled at the sight, like the weird woman of Endor,
Ye cry aloud, and then are still, O Bells of Lynn!

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. "Poems."

AMALDUS NIELSEN

was born at Mandal, on the south coast of Norway, the town which also produced the sculptor Vigeland. While still a lad, he went to Copenhagen to study painting; and later studied under Professor Hans Gude, in Düsseldorf, Germany. Nielsen had an intense love of nature and in his native district of Sörlandet he found subjects after his own heart. The skerries, the fjords, the open sea, the fishermen's cottages, a birch-clad hillside, all were painted with a passionate sincerity and love of the scene. This painter has probably never been surpassed as an interpreter of that "atmosphere" which is so peculiarly characteristic of Norway.

"Evening, Ny-Hellesund," which was painted in his own district of Sörlandet, is a scene which breathes the very air of a summer evening. The setting sun gilds the great bare rocks and strikes with a warm glow on the whitewashed houses. Between the rocks a glimpse of the long swell of the ocean serves to enhance the tranquillity inside the little harbor. The fishing boat is moored for the night, gulls dip in the mirror-like surface of the water, and on the fence before the neat cottage the industrious housewife has hung out her washing to bleach. There is something at once intimate and satisfying in the scene.

The art of Amaldus Nielsen is more widely popular in Norway than that of any other painter, and it is fitting that a bust of him by Gustav Vigeland should have been presented by the sculptor to his native town of Mandal.

„Es gibt ein Erhöhen"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN uns Sünde, Krankheit oder Begrenzung zu binden scheinen, enthüllt uns das Forschen in der Bibel die ermutigende Tatsache, daß „es ein Erhöhen gibt" (engl. Bibel), wie es im Buch Hiob heißt. Hiob war, wie wir lesen, „aufrichtig" und „mied das Böse"; aber sein materieller Reichtum und seine menschlichen Beziehungen waren vernichtet worden, und der Rat seiner Freunde erwies sich als unzulängliche Stütze im Leiden und in der Not. Als er sich aber Gott fügte—besser verstehen lernte, daß Gott das Leben und Kraft ist,—erlangte er wieder Gesundheit und Glück, und „der Herr segnete hernach Hiob mehr denn zuvor".

Die Geschichte des Menschengeschlechts zeigt, daß die Menschen Enttäuschung erleben, wenn sie ihr Vertrauen auf die falschen Götter Reichtum, verstandesmäßige Überlegenheit oder persönliche Leistungen setzen und keine wahre Grundlage für ihre Hoffnungen haben. Das Wiederaufleben des wahren Christentums durch die Christliche Wissenschaft hat allen Menschen den Weg gebahnt, ihr Denken und damit ihr Leben über falsche materielle Annahmen zu erheben und ein beweisbares Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen in Seinem Bild und Gleichnis zu erlangen. Viele haben durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft und Annehmen der darin geoffenbarten geistigen Tatsachen Frieden, Glück und Reichtum gefunden.

Das Verlangen nach weltlichen Dingen kann in den Menschen den Glauben erwecken, daß Trost und Frieden außerhalb des Reiches des Geistes, Gottes, zu finden seien. Scheint die Welt aber von einem Zustand überwältigt, in dem viele trotz herrschendem Überfluß an materiellen Dingen arbeitslos sind und Mangel leiden, so beginnen sie in ihrer Not eine höhere Daseinsauffassung zu suchen. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 335): „Geistige und ewige Dinge sind substantiell. Materielle und zeitliche Dinge sind nicht substantiell". Viele finden, daß durch das Verständnis und die Anwendung dieser Wahrheit Vertrauen an Stelle von Furcht und Unruhe tritt und ihre täglichen Bedürfnisse befriedigt werden.

Die Tatkraft, die Macht und das Gesetz des göttlichen Gemüts stehen immer bereit, Gottes Schöpfung zu erhalten. Dieses unaufhörliche göttliche Wirken kommt im geistigen Menschen zum Ausdruck. In dem Maße, wie die Menschen die ihnen verliehenen geistigen Eigenschaften annehmen und dazu gebrauchen, Gott und den Menschen willig zu dienen, schreiten sie höheren und besseren Erfahrungen entgegen. Joseph dachte nicht an eigenen Vorteil, sondern war „verständig und weise" und wurde infolge der von ihm zum Ausdruck gebrachten Weisheit über ganz Ägyptenland gesetzt, so daß er nur dem König unterstand. Mose war demütig und gelehrig und führte als Gottes Vertreter die Kinder Israel aus der Knechtschaft. David, der treulich seinen Pflichten als Hirte nachkam, wurde zum König über Israel berufen.

Sollte jemand von Krankheit, Kummer oder sündhaften Gewohnheiten niedergedrückt scheinen, so kann er Trost und Heilung finden, indem er sein Denken zu der Betrachtung seines wahren geistigen Selbst—des Menschen, wie Gott ihn schuf—erhebt. Durch ernstes Bemühen, aus seinem Denken alles dem Guten Unähnliche auszuscheiden, wird er sich einer höheren Gesinnung bewußt werden, was in besseren Sitten, besserer Gesundheit und einem weiteren Ausblick in Erscheinung tritt. Mögen seine Bemühungen zuerst auch schwach scheinen, so wird er doch, wenn sein Beweggrund rein ist, bald einigermaßen die Tatsachen des wahren geistigen Seins erkennen und sich zu größerer Anstrengung erheben und gestärkt werden. Die Wahrheit, daß Gott gut ist und für Seine Kinder nur Gutes vorsieht, ist bewiesen worden und kann daher durch keinen Beweisgrund der materiellen Sinne geändert oder ins Gegenteil verkehrt werden.

Sorgenvolles Zurückblicken auf die Vergangenheit oder Beklagen einer widerwärtigen Lage führt keine besseren Zustände herbei; wir erschweren dadurch vielleicht nur die Last anderer. Was not tut, ist, jede unserem Denken sich bietende Behauptung behutsam zu zergliedern, damit wir Falsches und Irreführendes aufdecken und verwerfen und das zur Besserung führende Rechte erkennen und erwählen können. Machen wir unsere Gotteskindschaft geltend und tun wir jeden Tag froh und mutig unsere Pflicht, so wird uns das unermeßlich helfen, den Weg zu höheren Freuden und herrlicheren Leistungen zu finden.

Die erhebenden und erneuernden Folgen des Ergründens der Christlichen Wissenschaft ziehen viele, die krank und des Hilfesuchens auf materielle Art überdrüssig sind, zu dieser Wissenschaft. Die Früchte dieser anwendbaren Religion zeigen sich nicht nur im Heilen von Krankheit, sondern auch im Freiwerden von Furcht und Sorge, in reineren und harmonischeren Beziehungen und in größerer Leistungsfähigkeit bei den täglichen Aufgaben. Diese Wissenschaft „hebt", wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt, „die Menschen auf der Stufenleiter der Eintracht höher und muß schließlich alle dem Fortschritt hinderlichen Fesseln brechen" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 290).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Trade Winds

Trade winds, I like your blowing!
It is a coming flowing,
Steady as our ship's going,—
Incessant caresses my cheek,
Incessant ruffles my hair,
Incessant flaps my collar,
And the canvas on a chair.

I like the steady going,
I like the steady flowing,
Trade winds, blowing, blowing,
Incessant coming flowing,
Steady as our ship's going,—
With flying fish down there!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

By Courtesy Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Many thousands of pieces of plaster statuary, about 15 inches high, of which these examples are typical, were to be seen in American homes fifty years ago, everywhere known as "Rogers Groups." Those in the top row were issued between 1864 and 1868 and are inscribed thus: Courtship in Sleepy Hollow; The School Examination; The Council of War; Country Postoffice, News From the Front; Returned Volunteer, How the Fort Was Taken. Below are: Parting Promise (1870); Uncle Ned's School (1866); Checker Players (1860). The last of these is one of Rogers's earliest groups

Rogers' Groups and Their Maker

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN THE decades when croquet was a lively pastime for women; when the bicycle had a five-foot wheel in front; when every village or town house of prosperity had its horse and stable—then there was likely to be a "Rogers Group" in the parlor, standing on a marble-topped table with a crocheted "mat" between them.

There was about these figures an air that sat easily with the mid-Victorian furnishings for they were quite literal, often a little sentimental, oftener slightly humorous, and usually the subjects were contemporary types resembling the buyers' acquaintances. Shakespeare's characters were as far as Rogers reached toward the classical and, to his credit, he carried on nothing of the sentimentalism that was commonly seen in the art of his youthful days.

It was 40 years ago that the last of these groups was designed, this marking the beginning of John Rogers' retirement. Whether the sale of his models dwindled slowly or stopped quickly does not appear at the moment. Certainly, although it did not continue long, it had served to place these attractive and wholesome figures in hundreds of thousands of American homes where they may have stimulated liking for higher forms of sculpture.

A Comparable Predecessor?

Their qualities may be more gratefully noticed when we view them beside the nearest comparable commercial work that preceded them—the figures that were made 100 years earlier by those most skilled in such work in England. The Ralph Woods, Wedgwood, Astbury and Whieldon worked in a different medium, earthenware that was given colored glazes. Their results, far superior to those of earlier workers in that country, were justly valued then and are greatly esteemed now. Rogers, who also sought to place his statuettes in homes, chose another material and current events and types for subjects, achieving individuality and a native flavor that have given him a permanent if not lofty place in American art.

The following sketch of the career of John Rogers appeared in the January issue of Old Time New England, a quarterly issued by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. It was written by Mr. George Francis Dow and had been printed in the historical collections of the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass.:

A Sketch of His Career

John Rogers was born Oct. 30, 1829, in Salem Mass., in his grandfather's house—the Pickman-Derby-Brookhouse mansion, demolished in 1915 to make place for a Masonic temple. When his father settled in Roxbury, he attended the Latin school in that town, and later went to the Boston High School. At the age of 16 he left school, and for about a year was a clerk in a dry goods store. After that for a few months he worked as a surveyor on the Boston water works, and then began to learn mechanical engineering in a machine shop in Manchester, N. H., where locomotives and cotton machinery were manufactured. There he worked for seven years, and it was during this period that he first began to practice modeling during leisure hours. While in Boston at one time he had seen a friend modeling a head, and the idea had appealed to him greatly. His father, however, always had discouraged any artistic inclinations which he had hitherto shown, preferring that he should follow a mercantile career.

Used Only Clay for Early Work

The early models that he made were not cast in plaster, and being left in the original clay soon disappeared, from the frailty of the material. There was the "Boy Playing at Marbles," "The Old Friar," "At the Confessional," and others, some of which were placed on exhibition at early New Hampshire state fairs. These were halcyon days for the young artist, and he was always sure of an admiring audience about his groups. The clay in the vicinity of Manchester was of excellent quality, and in company with young friends he would obtain it from the clayey strata on the sandy shores above Amoskeag Falls. Statuettes were not common at that time, and Rogers, without the facilities of modern art schools to teach the science of lines or pictorial composition, worked on such subjects as he found in domestic life around him, always embodying a vein of humor that spiced his art and engaged the interest of the public.

To Spain, Then Back to Machinery

While living at Manchester he was obliged to relinquish work, and a trip to Spain was the result. On his return he went to Hannibal, Mo., where he entered a locomotive machine shop, remaining until the financial panic of 1857, when the works were shut down. All this time he had been modeling during his leisure moments, but as he had to give 14 hours a day to the machine shop, he did not advance rapidly. He had saved money, however, and finally decided to go abroad to see the great works of sculptors, and then to take up some art work that would assure him of a living. This was during the winter of 1858-59. He was gone eight months and visited Paris and in Rome he studied art for the first time in the studio of a Mr. Spence, an English sculptor. In a short time, however, he found that the classic style did not appeal to him, and his observations led him to the determination to become an American sculptor, and to found a style of his own.

Wins Marked Commendation

On returning to America he went to Chicago, and engaged in work as a surveyor, and while there he made a small group called "The Checker Players," which was exhibited at a charity fair and attracted much attention. The commendation bestowed upon this group greatly encouraged him. Then the war began, and he saw the opportunity to popularize his figures. In 1860 his "Slave Auction" was exhibited in the Union Art Galleries at New York City, and he was at once acclaimed a sculptor of merit. A small studio was taken in an attic at 599 Broadway, New York City, and there began his successful career. Rogers modeled his figures in ordinary clay, and, having learned from an Italian a method of reproducing the groups in plaster by means of gelatine molds, he was enabled to sell a large number of each group. Many groups had not been made before he perceived the necessity of having the original working model cast in bronze, and in 1904 there were 48 of these bronzes in existence. Some of these are now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum in New York and at the Academy of Fine Arts in Brooklyn.

Business Strongly Established

Agencies for the introduction and sale of the groups were established in the larger cities in the country, and the artist found himself a famous man on the merits of his work. As wedding presents or presentation offerings the groups were in ready demand, eventually finding an honored location on the black walnut table standing in the parlor window. It is estimated that of each of the more popular groups at least 3000 copies were sold, and that at least 100,000 examples of his work must have been displayed in all parts of the United States, but principally in New England and the middle West. The average group was sold at $15. "The Council of War," brought $25. "The Football Players," was the last group that he modeled.

Rogers did two pieces of sculpture of heroic size. The first, an equestrian statue of Gen. John F. Reynolds, now stands in Philadelphia before the City Hall. To execute this he built a studio at Stamford, Conn., and completed the model in less than a year. The second, "Abraham Lincoln," stands in a small park at Manchester, N. H., in front of the high school. It was shown at the Columbian Exposition and obtained a gold medal. He also made a fine bronze bust of General Paez of Venezuela and two bronze groups of half-size—"The Landing of the Norsemen," now in the Museum of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, N. Y., and "Ichabod Crane and the Headless Horseman," which may be seen at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. He made a few busts of friends and members of his family. His greatest success, however, always was in the work that he originated, "art for the people," invested with dignity and charm, and it might well be said that he had done more to imbue the American people with an appreciation of art than any contemporary sculptor.

It is not likely that many people will care to take these favorite ornaments of a past generation into their homes, still less to make them an object of their collecting endeavors. They seem now best suited to museum attention, evidences of which are found in the following: The New York Historical Society, 61 examples; Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., 60; Art Association, Manchester, N. H., 73; Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, 22.

These data are taken from the January bulletin of the last named society, which lists about 90 of these works, giving title, date, height, original price and the collections in which each is now included. It also pictures 67 of the number.

By Courtesy American Art-Anderson Galleries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Ralph Woods, father and son, were famous for their fine modeling, as in the works pictured here, and for the coloring of their pieces, which were glazed in a superior manner. While their pottery figures were very common in England before 1800, many of them are now extremely rare and all highly desirable, although few can be identified by makers' marks. The above are included in the sale of the Charles H. Tyler Collection, a five-day event.

It is interesting to notice that these English ornaments were produced almost an exact century before those of the New Englander, John Rogers, the earlier pieces being of earthenware, while Rogers's were of plaster, painted ash gray. The contrasting tastes of the two periods are well exemplified by these artistic efforts, which are valuable also as records of contemporary modes and manners

Charles H. Tyler Collection At Auction

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

TWELVE HUNDRED items of early American furniture, pottery, porcelain, pewter, silver and Sheffield plate, glass, etc., from the private collection of the late Charles Hitchcock Tyler of Boston, Mass., will be sold at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, New York City, on five afternoons, beginning Jan. 24.

One of the original members of the Walpole Society, Mr. Tyler was known for many years as one of the outstanding private collectors of Americana in New England. By his will a large part of his collection was left to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The present catalogue lists objects removed from his country house at Beverly, Mass., and his town house on Bay State Road, Boston, as well as duplicates of pieces that have gone to the museum. The furniture, consisting mainly of seventeenth and eighteenth century maple and mahogany, chiefly the product of New England, New York and Pennsylvania cabinetmakers, comprises notable examples of all forms.

Sales, Shows, Finds and Fads

By "COLLECTOR"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

AN UNPRETENTIOUS little silver spoon, about six inches long and weighing about two ounces, was a feature of the recent sale of valuable antique silver at a famous Bond Street auction room. It had a curved, fig-shaped bowl, a slender, six-sided stem no thicker than a cornstalk, but what interested connoisseurs most of all was the handle terminating in a design like the end of a hand-sharpened lead pencil.

It was one of the renowned but extremely scarce English medieval silver spoons known as a diamond point or spearhead, the never-to-be-gained quest of some collectors. A quaint gothic capital "T" had been engraved by some early owner or craftsman on the back of the bowl, but there was no hall mark nor even a maker's mark.

To an uninformed person it appeared to be worth no more than its melting-pot value, the equivalent of about half a crown. To the expert, however, the two little patches of black, lacquerlike patina, the satiny smoothness and color of the silver, and the almost microscopic scars and scratches in the bowl, told their own story of authenticity.

It found a ready bidder at £27, a record for an unmarked spoon of this kind. Had it borne the full London hall marks for the late fifteenth century, it might easily have realized £200 or more, whatever the economic situation. This type is so scarce that I doubt if a single other specimen has found its way into the sales room since before the great war.

The Jewel-Book of King Henry VIII, which is now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London, mentions "Twelve spones white (silver) wt diamoundes knoppes" as being among the King's treasures. A silver diamond-point hinged, or folding, spoon, attributed to the fourteenth century, was found in a grave at St. Mary's Church, Scarborough. Another late fifteenth century London example was dug up at Wandsworth, and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. More than one of this type has been fished from the Thames.

Only A Little Sketch

Another little romance of the salesroom came to light at Christie's when a small sketch in oils of a lady in pink and white drapery embracing her little son was put up to auction. The sketch had been sent for sale by the representative of a family living in the Midlands who were quite unaware of the identity of the artist or that the sketch had any particular value. The attractive little canvas had been much admired by those who viewed it before the sale. The bidding opened at 50 guineas and rose rapidly to 720 guineas before the hammer fell—a delightful surprise to the seller. The sketch was by Romney.

On both sides of the Atlantic the numerous collectors of Baxter color prints will be interested to hear that until the end of January an exhibition of these fascinating humble prints is being held at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Approximately 140 have been chosen for the exhibition from a bequest of nearly 400 examples recently received from the late Francis William Baxter, a relative of the famous artist-printer.

Mr. Baxter had presented over 200 prints to the British Museum in 1901, and last year the Docker collection of Victorian color prints was also received. The more extensive collection at South Kensington contains many rare impressions and varying states.

The present exhibition includes prints of licensees of Baxter and others, an important group being by Le Blond, well-known for his "ovals."

Glass Paperweights to the Fore

There is again a vogue here among collectors for those bun-shaped glass paperweights which are curiosities of a late Georgian and early Victorian fashion. Probably the rarest and most eagerly sought varieties are the portrait medallions, or cameos, of white or lustered pottery, or even coins, inserted into clear glass weights.

Apsley Pellatt, a well-known glass-maker, patented the process of making these as far back as the year 1819.

The weights of green bottle-glass, containing a potted plant, date from late Victorian times.

The popular "millefiori" or "thousand-flower" types which date from the middle of the nineteenth century, contain a mosaic or swirl of tiny flowers or geometrical devices represented in colored glass. They were introduced from France and achieved widespread popularity at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Opinion is divided as to whether those on the market today were made in England by English or French workmen or in France.

Genuine antique specimens which could be picked up for a few shillings not so long ago now cost about £2 or more. Clever modern copies are also produced in large numbers, so collectors should beware.

If It Had Been Invested at 5%

Antiquarians and coin-collectors alike will be interested in the news that no fewer than 1000 silver Roman coins have been dug up in a half-solid mass from a woman's backgarden at Halton, Sussex. A "treasure trove" inquest has been held on them, a jury solemnly returning a verdict that the coins are the property of the Crown.

A Charles I silver £1 piece, struck at Oxford in 1642, the year of the opening of the English Civil War, was sold recently at a West End salesroom for £51. If this seems a handsome appreciation in value, remember that at 5 per cent compound interest £1 becomes more than £1,000,000 in an equal period.

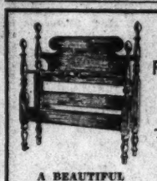
While demolishing houses at Windsor the other day, as part of a road-widening scheme, workmen discovered behind the modern wall paper in one of the houses a fire grate, valuable paneling and oaken beams of the far-off days of King Charles I. Such discoveries were far more common at the beginning of the century than at present. Shortly before the war, the stripping of the wall paper in the front room of the little house where I am writing this disclosed 400-year-old oak ship's beams in almost perfect condition, and, walled with rosy, narrow, Tudor bricks was a sixteenth-century hearth large enough to accommodate a small motorcar.

Floors as Backgrounds

Victorian furniture clamors for the earlier Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpeting as background. These may be used rug-style or, more typically, as solid carpeting covering the entire floor. Most of us are familiar with the mid-century type in enormous patterns of roses and scrolls. Such patterns frequently measured four feet in length, and the colors were far from retiring, but the effect with contemporary furniture is pleasing.

Ingrain carpets were in use during the latter half of the century, and are readily procurable today. Whatever they may lack in beauty is provided in serviceability. Painted and grained floors usually accompanied them. "Spattered" floors, commonly considered much earlier, are also of this period.

It may be remarked that bare floors are suitable in any of the earlier periods. Most of the seventeenth and eighteenth century rooms in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum, for example, appear quite complete from the decorative standpoint without floor coverings of any nature. The well-known Salem "parlor" of about 1800, in the Essex Institute, is more charming with its uncarpeted floor than it would be with any covering, however contemporaneous.



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EDUCATIONAL

A House of Boys Where Gangs Are In Good Repute

Boys' Club of New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"WHAT can they possibly be doing in that hall?" is the question which might occur to a visitor of the Boys' Club of New York located on Avenue A and Tenth Street.

One inquisitive person was told to go and see for herself. When she looked into the hallway and up the winding main staircase she saw a stream of boys, strong-looking chaps who were as full of life as a yard full of puppies. Up and down the stairway in rhythmic flow went big boys, little boys, boys by twos and threes, laughing, joking, radiantly untrammeled. A veritable house of boys!

Joy seemed the dominant note. If such exuberance of spirit could be packed and shipped to all parts of the world it would soon lighten much of the present trouble. Just to come into contact with such confidence makes one feel that it must be a pretty good old earth after all.

A Dramatic Story

The history of the Boys' Club of New York is dramatic. The story goes that E. H. Harriman was taken to visit a girls' settlement house located in the Bowery of long ago. Mr. Harriman, then a young broker with a native instinct for turning waste into profit, became interested in the boys of the neighborhood when certain young citizens made their presence felt by hurling a rock through the settlement house window.

"What's being done for these boys?" was his instinctive reaction to this challenge of mischief.

He himself gave an answer by gathering together sufficient friends and funds, in 1876, to found the Boys' Club of New York, which today lists among its trustees such names as Charles H. Sabin, president of the club, William Hale Harkness, E. Roland Harriman, and W. Averell Harriman. The list of trustees is a long one and reads like a "Who's Who" in the financial world, but these busy men have found the time and interest to get behind one of the most constructive movements ever planned for the youth of America.

There are two clubhouses in Manhattan, one at 321 East 111th Street and another down-town at Tompkins Square. On the corner of Avenue A and Tenth Street stands a seven-story building overlooking one of those parks of the people which gives New York a humanizing touch. In the center of Tompkins Square is a pavilion and around this are swings and other apparatus for the amusement of children. A cheerful spot in winter, an oasis in summer.

In the Pushcart District

From the tenements of the neighborhood (First Avenue is one of those picturesque pushcart districts of the Lower East Side), east and west, north and south are recruited boys and more boys. From the ages of seven to eighteen they are eligible to become members of a juvenile world organized and directed by prominent citizens.

In this well-equipped club is a swimming pool, heated to just the right temperature. And what a gymnasium! It would be interesting to trace how many hundreds of boys have entered these doors, burdened by problems, and have learned within to solve them and to accept in all relationships the doctrine of fair play.

The athletic record of the senior swimming team compares favorably with such competitors as Yale, Columbia and Princeton. It is also interesting to note that George Kojac, a member of the Boys' Club of New York, won the backstroke championship of the world at the Olympics Games in Amsterdam.

There are game rooms, especially popular with the younger members, and a library offering suitable and standard literature to all. A dramatic society has as its high light a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, having rendered one of these performances each year for a number of seasons.

Where Gang Does Not Connote Crime

Here is a well-conducted organization where "gangs" are in good repute. Twenty or thirty lusty young potential gangsters band together and learn that a gang does not necessarily signify crime. That same unity which coördinates any successful group, be it a football eleven or a baseball nine, may characterize the gang. Choosing an appropriate name, the group thus organized in the Boys' Club and led by a young college man, enters into competitive games with other gangs.

To balance the education of play, there is an art class. In the auditorium motion pictures, donated by various producers, are frequently exhibited.

There is a social worker to visit homes in the neighborhood and the problem of the undernourished child is handled along with unemployment. At a cafeteria in the clubhouse members may buy hot chocolate with crackers or cookies and those who have not a spare nickel in their pockets are often included as guests. It has been estimated that juvenile delinquency has been reduced 39 per cent in the district served by the Tompkins Square Building.

The records are full of human interest stories, enough to fill many articles. An incident that happened not so very long ago will show the type of boy "reclaimed" and the caliber of the men who guide these boys into useful citizenship.

A Good Story

An assistant superintendent of the club observed a boy in his teens surreptitiously enter a store. Upon investigation he found that the boy was attempting to rob the cash box. He called out and something in his tone must have inspired confidence, for the incipient burglar relinquished his job and went with the superintendent to the near-by clubhouse.

An informal examination revealed that the boy was trying to get 75 cents so that he could take his "girl friend" to the movies . . . risking a jail sentence for 75 cents. The superintendent told his charge to wait in one of the rooms till he returned. It was a test to see if the boy had enough stamina to face it out.

When the superintendent came back, his prisoner on parole was still there. So the amount desired for that evening's entertainment was given as a personal loan. Later the debt was paid and with it came a more important payment than mere cash . . . a boy's confidence in a friend who understood.

The Boys' Club of New York, which is dependent upon the generosity of the public, is having difficulties this winter in raising the necessary funds to finance its various activities. Nevertheless it is bravely carrying on its noble work of reconstruction and character building.

L. K.

All Photos by Paul Parker - The Christian Science Monitor, Excepting Upper Center by Pach Bros.

THE BOYS' CLUB OF NEW YORK AND SOME OF WAYS IN WHICH IT KEEPS BUSY

Upper Left: Camp Carey, Jamesport, L. I., Where 2500 of the Club Boys Have Two Weeks Each During the Summer. Center: Charles H. Sabin, President of the Club. Right: Overnight Hike From Camp. Middle Left: Happy Days at Camp Carey. Center: Game Room in the Club. Right: Lost in the Library. Lower Left: Six "Fish" in the Club's Swimming Pool. Right: Babe Ruth Visits the Club.

The Parent

Carried Through on Wings of Song

De Winton, Alberta

Dear Friends:

Six children have grown up on this ranch in the foothills of the Rockies. For many years there were always four that went to school from here. When they finished the country school they had to leave home and go to the city for high schools and college.

So it was always the younger ones that we had to start off each morning. Experience taught us many things. One was that having done our part well, we parents left the final responsibility to the children. It was up to them to see they left home at 8 o'clock. It was up to them to know where all their clothes and books were. It was also up to them to decide what clothing was suitable to the weather. They soon learned by experience. At first I used to see to all this, advise each one, find all the clothes and help put them on. And when they were at last off to school I was exhausted. So we handed the job over to them and they soon did it easily.

The two things that helped were routine and joyousness. We always tried to make a game of everything we did. We made up jingles and tunes to suit each occasion and the smartest one got the laughter.

We had a nail for each child's own winter coat, another for lighter coats, definite places. For rubbers a long pocketed bag with the name of each one on her pocket; a shelf for hats and caps; shelves for books and lunch boxes, all low enough to be easily reached and all ample enough for each to find room for his or her belongings.

Our routine was simple. An alarm clock woke the family, in summer earlier than in winter. "Ded" got up and made all the house fires and went out to the barn. In five minutes mother was out of bed and gave a call "Yoo hoo! Time to get little eyes open." As soon as she was dressed she called some little greeting, "All abroad for Jericho! Hop up and come to the fire!" and then she went to the piano and played the liveliest tune that came into her head, a gay waltz, a fox-trot—or sometimes Yankee Doodle—or "Oh! How I love to get up in the morning"—something gay and noisy and hop, hop—out came the six youngsters, in winter, to dress by the fire. They dressed themselves, helping each other while mother got the breakfast.

The eldest went to the barn to help with the milking. The next one also went to the barn—her duties included leading the ponies to the spring and watering them, then back to the barn and feeding them; then on went the saddles. No. 3 daughter helped mother get breakfast. No. 4 had the duties of putting up four school lunches—in which mother gave a hand, of course. The two babies had free time till they were of school age but were always helping somewhere.

In from the barn came the three, Dad and the two eldest, the separator whizzed while mother dished the porridge—then everybody took time to be well washed and to have hair brushed. Breakfast was eaten and immediately the ponies were bridled by the eldest two and away they went, two on a pony, three miles up little hills and big hills and down and up again, the old Rockies showing pink in winter sunshine or glorious blue in summer. Singing helps so much in accomplishing routine work, so we all sang at all times and in all seasons. The one that set the breakfast table sang:

"Two milks, two sugars
I now must find,
Two butters, two jams
To ease my mind.

or

Bread, butter, milk and water
Come to me—oh come to me—

We made up new rhymes to suit occasions, but when in a real hurry we always sang, "Pull for the shore, sailor, pull for the shore."

Life runs fast—they are now in high school, but it is with laughter we remember those days.

(Mrs.) E. J.

* * *

With Miss Two-and-a-Half

College Point, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

The Parent column of our Monitor is indeed a course in child training worth taking and I am most grateful for it.

In our own home we have had the problem of jealousy to cope with in our little two-year-old daughter when baby brother arrived. In meeting this problem we endeavored to express a great deal of affection toward her and when mother wants to do anything for brother it is always "Let's" give brother his bath, etc., so that this little one has adopted the attitude of helping mother in caring for brother. Then, we always praise her very highly when she unselfishly gives brother one of her toys even though sometimes she wants it back the next minute. Her attitude toward brother has now become most unselfish and affectionate.

From the time that our two-year-old child was only a tiny infant, we have always talked to her in a grown-up fashion, and when it was necessary, we have always said "excuse me," "please" and "thank you" for her. Now she is unnecessarily polite at times, but better that way than otherwise.

Obedience in children has always seemed to me to be one of the most important phases of child training. I always try to reason with this child. We have also endeavored to point out beauty to this little one from the time that she was nine months. As a result she is most observing and appreciative of beauty in every form, and never fails to notice the slightest new thing in the home, such as furnishings or a slight thing in the garden.

A nurse whom I had when brother came told her that her little fingers were fairies to help mother. We call them the "fairy fingers" and liken them to the little elves who helped the shoemaker by making his shoes for them in the story of "The Shoemaker and the Elves" from what she calls her "night-night book." We purchased a set of books for her, the first volume of which has been a source of great joy to her. She loves the nursery rhymes and the stories and knows most of them sufficiently to indicate what she wants read to her. It is remarkable what these tiny tots absorb. We have read to her since she was a year old. She is now over two. She is a Sunday school student and knows a good part of three prayers. Incidentally, we did not allow her to have her books to hold by herself until she knew how to turn the pages carefully, and as a result we can trust her with any book. She may not be quite as gentle as an older child, but she never tears pages.

Child training is one of the greatest joys and responsibilities of life and it is with great eagerness that I look for the Parent column each week.

(Mrs.) E. W.

* * *

A Plan for Regulating the Radio

Scott, Ark.

Dear Editor:

The radio problem is a large one in a house where there are children with home work to do at night and the house is a small one. Last winter the radio was turned on in our home immediately after dinner and the children sat down to study in the same room. Every time something of interest came over the air all studying ceased. The parents' enjoyment of the programs was spoiled by constant interruptions by the children. No plan was successfully worked out until school started this fall.

At that time an iron-clad rule was made that studying must be done in the dining room. The radio is turned on and turned as low as possible to be distinguishable and harmony has resulted. Each child can come into the living room to ask necessary questions concerning lessons, but must return to the dining room until all studying is finished.

In bringing to the children's notice the fact that it is a privilege to do things for others, I said one morning, "Let's see who can think of the most things to do for somebody else." They entered into the spirit of the game at once and before going to school we had done many little favors for each other. They continued to count good deeds at school and the oldest child made a graph to record them each day.

The Parent column is always helpful and I am grateful for the splendid ideas I have found in it, as well as for the entire Monitor.

(Mrs.) M. W. D.

We should be glad to receive more letters for this column. We have a few very long ones on hand, but feel that short ones are more to the point and more interesting to the reader. Let us hear from you several times a year, each letter sharing some idea you have found helpful enough to want to pass along. We particularly should like to print letters from those who are guiding the unfoldment of the older boys and girls. This is your column, friends of children, and your letters keep it going—Editors.

Van Loon Has No Use For Outline Maps

Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author of "Geography" and other books, takes issue with current methods of teaching geography in an article, "The Wondrous World and the Child" in the January issue of Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life. Writing of the use of outline maps in particular, he says: "If I had anything at all to say about it (which unfortunately I do not) I would make a bonfire of all so-called outline maps, for they are merely lazy shortcuts for lazy infants. I would provide each child with paper and pencils galore (the depression has brought the price of colored pencils down quite considerably) and I would let them see a large map and I would tell them all about the lay of the land of that particular map and of the mountains and the rivers and the cities and the railroads, and then I would take the map away and bid them tell their own story of what they remembered, but in their own way. The first few times the results would be quite as grotesque as that of most of our venerated medieval maps. But you would be surprised to see how quickly such maps improve if you will only keep the game going for a long enough period of time."

Labor College Freed From 'Reds'

COMMUNIST Party Assumes Control of College in the United States, would make a tempting scare-head for the newspapers. A few weeks ago, however, this actually happened. That it happened at Commonwealth College, a labor school in Arkansas, instead of at one of the conservative institutions of old New England, does not completely dispel public interest. How a small labor college behaves during a Red uprising within its own walls, especially in the United States, and the effect of the experience upon the policy of the college, may be more closely related to certain social trends than we can at present determine.

Commonwealth is not only non-sectarian but non-factional. "It sponsors no religious, political or economic dogma. It holds that courageous action, based on scientific experimentation, carries the best hope of adjustment or solution of social problems." When, therefore, two Communist students began some months ago to demand that the college take on a certain political color, and followed this up with a mutinous campaign to "rule or ruin," the foundations of the college were due for a testing.

The trouble makers were warned by the director of the college and unanimously condemned by the Student Disciplinary Committee as unfit for the communal life of the college. Finally the two chief plotters were suspended. They refused to leave. They intensified their propaganda and got enough students to join them in a strike—a strike within a labor college, against labor authority. The tie-up lasted over a week-end, until outside forces were called in. The Communists left, taking 32 reluctant and sadly humiliated students with them, and Commonwealth goes on with its work, charging the somewhat costly episode up to experience.

Enough students stood loyal to the liberal, non-factional and labor ideals of the college so that apparently the original purpose of the school has been preserved, and probably strengthened.

A. W. B.

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This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

STOCKS MOVE BUT DO NOT MAKE HEADWAY

No Definite Trend Shown —Net Changes Mostly Fractional

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The stock market was more inclined to edge upward today than otherwise, but on the whole was stagnant.

Trading was in extremely dull volume, with a turnover for the two-hour session of about 350,000 shares, and fractional gains and losses were mixed through the list at the finish. The average net change was unimportant.

The weekly report of freight car loadings, showing a fair seasonal gain, was too closely in keeping with expectations to affect the market.

Week-end business news generally failed to shed any new light on the outlook, and the market still adhered to a watchful waiting attitude. While steel production has had a fair seasonal upturn from the now levels of the holiday period, some reports indicated that the gain may be held with some difficulty in the next week or so.

The market showed traces of firmness during the first half of the session, when a number of issues gained fractions to more than a point. Some selling appeared in the leaders in the late trading, however, and the close was barely steady.

Telephone Earnings

American Telephone weakened in the last hour, closing down a major fraction. Wall Street estimates place 1932 net at around $7 a share, but a substantial portion of that represented dividends paid from surplus by subsidiaries, so the actual earnings were well under the $9 annual dividend rate.

Selling of Consolidated Gas again appeared in small volume, and that issue closed off a minor fraction. Selling of this issue has been rather puzzling to Wall Street, and has been attributed to investment trust or institutional sources.

U. S. Steel was off a small fraction at the finish, as was Union Pacific. Rails as a group held up well, however, closing with a generally steady tone. Farm implements were firm for a time, but lost their gains in the later trading.

General Motors was firm, closing up a fraction. Corn Products was up 1½ at the best, but lost half its rise. Crown Cork and Owens Illinois Glass were up major fractions at the close.

The car-loadings report for the week ended Jan. 14 was the first of the new year which was not distorted by the holidays. The total, 506,322 cars, was 70,670 cars above the previous week, and 66,327 under the like week of last year. It was 11½ per cent under 1932, and about 30 per cent under 1931.

In commodities cotton eased a little in the later trading, closing 10 to 35 cents a bale lower.

In foreign exchanges, sterling cables ruled ¼ higher at $3.35⅞, and the European gold currencies were mostly firm, particularly the Swiss franc.

Bond Prices Firm

Bond market prices were inclined to firm today, with principal activity in the low-priced rail group and German Government issues.

The carriers reflected moderately improved freight car loading figures while Reich loans responded to an increased speculative demand largely due to the Reich's better economic outlook and hope that the forthcoming foreign war debt negotiations may react favorably on the country's own dollar obligations.

The best rail gainers included Allegheny 5s, Santa Fe general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Northern Pacific 5s, Frisco 4½s, Chesapeake Corporation 5s and New York Central 5s.

The highest grade utilities and industrials were fairly steady but rather dull.

American Telephone 5s of 1960 were up fractionally, as were Cincinnati Gas 4s and Duquesne Light 4½s. American & Foreign 5s rallied a point and similar advances were recorded by Goodyear 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. Loans of International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, Standard Oil of New York, United States Rubber, Warner Brothers, National Dairy Products and a numer of others improved. Dodge Brothers 6s were again somewhat heavy and a number of the secondary oils were hesitant.

While trading volume in the United States Government section was not so heavy as recently, most of the Libertys and Treasurys firmed. Treasury 4s reached a new 1932-33 high.

Aside from the Germans, foreign loans were rather dull. Gains were shown by some of the Argentines, British, Italian and Japanese.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1933, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Jan. 21	53.5	29.0	91.6	56.4
Prev day	53.1	28.8	91.4	56.1
Week ago	54.3	28.9	94.3	57.4
Month ago	51.1	26.1	89.9	54.0
Year ago	65.6	39.4	102.7	68.1
3 yrs ago	169.4	131.3	217.1	171.6
High (1932-33)	146.3	120.4	129.1	139.2
Low (1932-33)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
High (1931)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
Low (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
High (1930)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
Low (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Jan. 21	65.2	63.2	83.9	70.8
Prev day	65.1	63.0	83.8	70.6
Week ago	65.6	64.4	84.8	71.6
Month ago	63.1	58.7	81.4	67.7
Year ago	69.2	76.9	84.6	76.9
3 yrs ago	89.7	105.1	99.6	98.1
High (1932-33)	92.5	105.0	98.4	98.6
Low (1932-33)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
High (1931)	83.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
Low (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
High (1930)	62.3	52.3	80.2	68.5
Low (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Net output of 49,263,240 k. w. h. for the week ended Jan. 14 was reported by the Associated Gas & Electric System, a decrease of 2,127,261 units, or 4.1 per cent, from the total of 51,390,501 units generated in the same week last year. Gas sent-out during the week aggregated 362,792,700 cubic feet, an increase of 20,676,100 cubic feet, or 6.1 per cent, over the 341,616,600 cubic feet reported for the same week in 1932.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 21	Last Jan. 20
9⅛	8⅛	..	Adams Express	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
63½	30½	..	Air Reduction	1400	52	51¼	51¾	51¾
16⅝	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	700	13½	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛
3¾	⅞	..	Allegheny Corp	700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8½	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
85¼	42½	..	Allied Chem	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
158⅝	4	.60	Allied Chem	4100	87¾	86¼	86¾	86¾
10	4¼	..	Allis Chalmers	300	8	8	8	8
22¾	12	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	6	6	6	6
17⅞	6½	.60	Amerada	300	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
73⅛	29¾	4	Am Brake S&F	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
37	3½	..	Am Can	5100	61	60⅜	60½	60½
37¾	18	3‡	Am Car & Fdry	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
15	3	..	Am Chicle	600	40	40	40	39½
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow	1100	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
21¾	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	11	11	11	10⅝
12	2½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8	8	8	7⅞
49	17⅝	..	Am International	400	7⅝	7	7	7⅛
32	14	1½	Am Loco pf	100	21	21	21	21
17¾	3	..	Am News	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
58	15¼	..	Am Power & Lt	700	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
43⅜	10	2⅜	Am P&L 6% pf	100	22	22	22	21¾
12¾	3¼	..	Am P&L 6% pf	400	19	18¾	19	18½
18½	7	..	Am Radiator	1100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
85	22	..	Am Smelt & Ref	700	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝
55	15	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	33	33	33	33
61	24	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
36⅝	20	2½‡	Am Steel Fdries	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
39¼	13	..	Am Stores	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
137⅝	70¾	9	Am Sugar Ref	1100	24	23¾	24	24
34½	11	1	Am Tel & Tel	3700	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
21	11	1	Am Wat W & E	3000	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
19⅝	3	..	Am WW&E ct	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
19⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
15½	7	1	Anaconda Cop	1400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
61	24	7	Archer Daniels	300	11	11	11	11
3¾	⅞	..	Armour Del pf	200	46	45¾	46	..
11	3	..	Armour Ill A	1000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3⅜	1	..	Armour Ill B	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	⅞
16⅛	6½	1	Asso Dry Goods	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
94	17⅛	..	Asso Oil	30	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	..
86	33	8	Atchison T&SF	3700	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
44	8¾	..	Atchison pf	400	65	63½	63½	63½
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Coast Line	400	21½	21	21½	21
151⅝	36¾	4‡	Atl Refining	100	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅞
8½	1½	..	Auburn Auto	100	48¾	47½	47½	47½
			Aviation Corp Del	1000	7¾	7½	7⅝	7½
			—B—					
12	3	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5½	4⅞	4¾	5½
41½	8	..	Balt & Ohio	1200	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
7	3⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	13	10	10	9⅝
43½	10½	..	Barnsdall A	100	13	12	12	11½
25⅝	24½	3	Beatrice Cream	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
18⅝	4¾	..	Beech-Nut Pack	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
24	5⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
39⅝	7¼	..	Best & Co	1100	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	9⅝
74	6¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
15½	2⅝	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	16¼	15¼	15¼	15
42½	24¼	2‡	Bigelow Sanford	100	32½	32½	32½	..
14½	3⅞	..	Borden	100	7½	7½	7½	..
56½	11¼	..	Borg Warner	2400	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
3¼	⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6	1	..	Budd Mfg	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21¾	3½	..	Burns Bros pf	30	3½	3½	3½	..
65	7	..	Bush Terminal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
34⅜	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	8	8	8	..
64	30	7	Byers pf	100	13	13	13	..
				10	46½	46¼	46½	..
			—C—					
19	14¼	..	Calif Packing	100	9	9	9	9
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2300	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
22¾	10½	1	Cannon Mills	100	18½	18½	18½	..
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	6100	47¼	45¾	45⅞	46
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	100	71	70½	70½	70½
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	7½	54¾	52½	54¾
12⅝	1⅞	..	Celanese Corp	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	15⅞	15½	15½	15½
5¾	⅝	..	Certain-Teed	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	300	1	1	1	..
20¾	4¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	1100	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16½
8	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	28¾	28¼	28½	28
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
14½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1	1	1	..
37	5	..	Chi & N'western	1400	5⅝	5	5	5
12¾	2¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	7½	7	7½	7
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	10000	14½	13⅞	14	14
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	12	12	12	..
31½	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	12	12	12	..
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	81	81	81	81
21	4½	1	Columbia Gas	4000	16⅜	16½	16¼	16⅜
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
41⅞	13½	2	Columbia Carb	600	34¼	33¾	33¾	33
28	3	.80	Comm2Cred A	200	24	24	24	24
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comm Solvents	2500	12	11⅝	12	11⅝
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & So	2400	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
12¼	6½	.60	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅜
5⅜	1	..	Congoleum Nairn	1000	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
11⅜	2⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4½	4	4	4
68¾	31½	4	Consol Film I pf	400	11¼	10¾	11⅛	11
99⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas	10000	59⅞	59	59⅛	59⅛
10⅝	4	½	Consol Gas pf	500	98¼	98	98	97⅛
9	6	..	Consol Laundries	200	5	5	5	4¾
1⅝	⅛	..	Consol Oil	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
8	2⅞	..	Container B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
41	17⅝	2	Cont Baking A	200	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
8½	3	..	Cont Can	3500	41¼	41¼	41½	41
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
9⅜	3½	..	Cont Insurance	600	16½	16	16	16
55⅜	24¾	3	Cont Oil	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
140	99½	7	Corn Products	500	55	54	54½	53½
7⅞	1½	..	Corn Prod pf	10	145¾	145¾	145¾	141½
76½	13½	2‡	Coty	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
23⅞	7⅛	..	Cream of Wheat	800	28	27½	28	27½
35½	20	2½	Crown Cork & S	200	17¾	17	17¾	17
85	31¾	7	Cudahy Packing	300	22	22	22	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	43	43	43	43
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			Curtiss-Wright A	400	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7¾	2¼	.60	Daveya St	200	3½	3½	3½	..
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	4000	25⅛	25⅛	25	24⅞
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	69½	69¼	69¼	69
19⅜	12	1	Diamond Match	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
12⅞	7½	1.30‡	Dome Mines	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	5800	40½	40½	40½	40
101⅝	81	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅝
101⅝	81	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
			—E—					
87⅞	35½	3	Eastman Kodak	800	59¾	59	59¾	58½
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	18	18¾	18¾	19
70¾	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	87½	87½	87½	87½
2½	⅛	..	Elec Boat	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	1¾	1½	1⅝	..
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
44	43½	3½	Elec Pw&L 6% pd	200	15⅜	15	15⅜	15
			—F—					
2⅜	⅛	..	Fed Screw W	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10⅜	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
37⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16⅜
84½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	53	53⅝	52⅝	..
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	1000	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
			—G—					
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	18¼	18	18¼	18
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	200	7⅞	7	7½	..
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	13½	13½	13¼	..
5	½	..	Gen Cable	100	1½	1½	1½	..
26⅛	6½	.40	Gen Elec	3500	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	14¾
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	1800	24¾	24½	24¾	24⅝
48⅜	28	1	Gen Mills	200	40	40	40	39¾
89¼	51⅛	5	Gen Motors	8500	14½	13⅝	14	13⅝
24⅛	10⅜	1	Gen Mot 5% pf	700	76	75½	76	75½
72½	45	5	Gillette Saf Raz	1400	18¾	18	18¾	17⅞
3¾	⅞	..	Gillette S R pf	400	74	73	74	72¾
20⅜	8¼	1.20	Gimbel Bros	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12⅜	2¼	..	Gold Dust	400	15¼	15	15	15½
33¼	7	..	Goodrich	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
29¾	5½	..	Goodrich pf	100	15	15	15	..
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear	7100	17	16¼	16¼	16⅛
30¾	7¼	..	Goodyear 1pf	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½
4⅝	1	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	12	12	12	12¼
25	5½	..	Graham Paige	300	2	2	2	2
12	3¼	..	Great Nor pf	3000	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
85	48	7	Great West Sug	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
83			Great W Sug pf	10	74	74	74	74½
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—H—					
12	3	..	Hamilton Watch	30	3	3	3	..
70	23	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	50	50	50	..
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	89½	89½	89½	..
85	43½	5	Hershey Choc	200	54	54	54	55
163	110	9	Homestake Min	400	150½	149½	150½	147½
4½			Hoboken Fer B	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
30¾	8	2½	Hudson & Man	100	15½	15½	15½	..
11¾	2¾	..	Hudson Motor	300	4½	4½	4½	4¾
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	157	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
24⅞	4⅜	..	Ill Central	1400	14	13⅝	13⅞	13¼
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	200	30½	30	30	30½
64⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	1200	25	24½	25	25
117	53½	6	Int Business M	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	93½
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1⅞	⅜	..	Int Combustion	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	9700	23¾	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	86½	82½	82½	83
11¾	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
74	6¾	..	Int Nickel	800	8¼	8	8	8⅛
86	50	7	Int Nickel pf	100	75	75	75	..
1½	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
12⅜	1¾	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
45	24¾	8	Int Pr Ink pf	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
15⅝	3⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	20	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	..
				400	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅛
			—J—					
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	900	21	20½	20½	20½
			—K—					
4¼	¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
			Kennecott Cop	400	9¼	9	9	9⅛
19⅛	4⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅜	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	600	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
			—L—					
29¼	9	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	13½	13½	13½	12½
81½	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	44½	44½	44½	44
37¾	13½	3	Lone Star Gas	700	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
4	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
118	86	4	Loose-Wiles pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
23⅞	8½	1⅜	Louisville G&E A	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
34½	7½	..	Louisville & N	400	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
3¾	⅛	..	Louisiana Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18	3	..	Louisiana Oil pf	10	4	4	4	..
			—M—					
18	8½	..	McCrory Stores	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19	3	..	McCrory B	250	2¼	2	2½	2
4	⅞	..	McCrory pf	30	6½	6½	6½	7
21⅜	13	1½‡	McIntyre Porcu	20	3½	3½	3½	3½
63⅛	24	..	McKesson&Rob	300	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1	⅜	..	McKesport Tin	3100	50½	49½	49½	49½
2	⅛	..	McLellan Stores	300				49½
10	1	..	McLellan Sto pf	100	3	3	3	3
17	2	..	Mack Trucks	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
47	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	30¾	30½	30½	30½
4	1	..	Man Riv rng	1300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
3½		..	Man Shirt	100	6½	6½	6½	..
8½	.80	..	Marine Mid	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
20½	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
22¼	14	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	200	10	10	10	..
8⅞	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
13	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	7½	7	7½	7
24	3½	..	Mo K & T pf	400	15½	15	15	14
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
19	3½	..	Mo Pacific pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
16½	2¼	..	Montgom Ward	9100	14½	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
			—N—					
19⅝	8	1	Nash Motors	700	14½	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝
46⅞	20½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2100	40½	40	40	39⅞
143¾	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	138¼	136½	136½	..
31⅝	14¾	..	Nat Cash Reg	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
10	1¼	..	Nat Dairy Prod	1200	16¼	15	15	15½
20⅜	6⅝	..	Nat Dept S pf	10	3	3	3	..
33⅜	13¼	.80	Nat Steel	800	14	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
18⅜	3½	.60	Nat Tea	4000	21	20¼	21	19⅝
34⅝	8⅝	..	NY Central	1300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8
15⅝	2	..	NY C & StL pf	100	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞	18⅜
3¾	⅛	..	NY Investors	100	4	4	4	4
31⅜	6	..	NY N H & H	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
78¾	12	..	NY N H & H pf	2800	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
15¾	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	100	28	28	28	28
1⅝	1⅛	..	NY Shipbldg	1200	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
21⅜	1¼	1.10e	Noranda M	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2¼
3¾	⅛	..	Norfolk & South	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6⅝	1½	..	No Am Aviation	400	123⅞	122¾	123⅛	..
43¼	13⅜	10a	North American	100	6	6	6	6
28⅝	8	..	Northern Pacific	1800	29½	29	29	29¼
				600	15¾	14⅝	15	14½
			—O—					
11	5	.50e	Ohio Oil	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
4	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	400	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
106	80	6	Otis Elev pf	100	100½	100½	100½	100½
9⅞	1½	..	Otis Steel	100	13¼	12¾	13¼	12¾
30⅞	3½	..	Otis Steel ppf	20	9	8⅝	8⅝	..
42¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	600

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET TREND IS INDEFINITE

Domestic Crop News Bullish but Foreign Bearish—Farm Feeding Heavy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—Domestic crop developments and cash grain news is bullish enough to stimulate buying on the breaks, but the foreign side of the situation is still considered bearish, especially as this is the period when the Southern Hemisphere shipments are affecting prices. The two angles to the present situation make a two-sided market.

Net changes this week were not extensive in the Chicago market, the investment demand apparently showing a broadening tendency on the setbacks, while the local disposition was to sell on the rallies. Consequently there was a choppy market throughout the week.

The crop outlook in the West and Southwest is assuming an ominous hue, as there has been another week without any important precipitation, and the vast majority of reports denote a crop promise which is probably the poorest ever known. Winter wheat went into the winter with the lowest condition ever known, and the weather of the last two weeks has been unfavorable in the extreme.

Dust storms have aggravated the situation. It now appears that the reduction of acreage in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado will be much greater than indicated by the Government.

Under ordinary business anything like the present conditions would have resulted in a wild market, but the outside developments at present chill the enthusiasm of buyers, who show little willingness to follow more than small upturns.

Reports received from various sections, and especially from the Northwest indicate that farm feeding of wheat has been and is extensive. Low prices have stimulated feeding of low grade wheat on the farms, and there has been heavy feeding to poultry throughout the country. This is likely to prove a big factor, and may bear out the views of many traders that total supplies in this country are far below what current statistics indicate.

Washington developments are being watched closely, especially in regard to the progress of the allotment plan. The general sentiment in regard to the allotment plan in the grain trade is that it may have an adverse effect on the market for wheat, especially as it would cause great uncertainty at a time when the grain situation is gradually righting itself.

Trade in corn was of modest proportions, but there were several fair rallies, some buying being instigated by the reports of serious locust damage in Argentina. There has been a small amount of export business also, which has tended to steady the market. Country offerings were not especially heavy and dropped to small amounts when prices declined. The market is dependent on export buying, and Argentine news of crop damage fails to stimulate any aggressive buying as the domestic demand is still extremely slow.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: With the market having encountered definite support on the decline, this week at precisely the point it should have, prospects favor the start of already more important in extent and duration than any experienced the past two weeks, and should prove worthwhile following.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Prices in the market have held reasonably well and we believe that as soon as some of the current uncertainties disappear there are large amounts of more or less idle money which will seek investment in securities of our standard corporations.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: The general averages appear to be making a rounding bottom with the next objective the January high.

Russell, Miller & Co., New York: A continuance of irregular, draggy and uncertain markets backing and filling a narrow range is a most likely development.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: We do not think that the buying opportunities presented by periods of moderate recessions should be passed by unused.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Net Chg
January	6.14	6.14	6.08	6.10	—.02
March	6.21	6.23	6.12	6.12	—.06
May	6.35	6.36	6.25	6.25	—.06
July	6.47	6.47	6.30	6.37	—.06
October	6.68	6.68	6.56	6.56	—.07
December	6.79	6.80	6.70	6.70	—.06

Spots 6.25 unchanged. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.14	6.14	6.04	6.04	—.12
March	6.21	6.19	6.08	6.08	—.07
May	6.35	6.35	6.22	6.22	—.08
July	6.47	6.45	6.35	6.35	—.07
October	6.68	6.68	6.53	6.55	—.05
December	6.79	6.79	6.65	6.65	—.09

Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.16	—.06
March	6.28	6.28	6.18	6.18	—.07
May	6.41	6.42	6.32	6.33	—.06
July	6.55	6.55	6.44	6.44	—.06
October	6.73	6.74	6.62	6.62	—.03
December	6.85	6.86	6.72	6.72	—.13

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.04	5.04	5.00	5.00	—.02
March	5.03	5.00	5.01	5.01	—.02
May	5.06	5.07	5.03	5.03	—.02
July	5.08	5.09	5.05	5.05	—.02
October	5.12	5.13	5.09	5.09	—.02
December	5.13	....	....	....	....

Spots 51.28 up 3 points. Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	54.00b	54.50	+.50
October	54.20b	54.50	+.30
November	54.20b	54.70	+.50
December	54.20b	55.00	....
January	52.20b	52.20b	—.30
February	52.20b	52.20b	—.30
March	53.00b	53.00b	....
April	53.00b	53.00b	....

Tone at close quiet. b Bid.

RICHFIELD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21—The offer of Standard Oil Company of California for assets of Richfield Oil Company of California and Pan American Petroleum Co. pany will be submitted to bondholders and creditors by protective committees as soon as court order on settlement of the government claim is formally entered, say committee members. It is indicated this will be in about 20 days. The committees have as yet received no further offers from Consolidated Oil Corporation and no statement from Cities Service Company, which holds a substantial interest in Richfield.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	39	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21⅛	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	10	9⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	76½	76½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	34¼	33
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	81	81
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	60½	59⅞
Amer Inter 5½s '49	79¼	79¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72¾	72¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85¾	85¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4s '36	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¼	106⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105⅞	105¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	105⅞	105⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	95¾	95¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70	70
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34	34
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3⅞	3⅞
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80¼	79½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74	72⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	88	85
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88	87½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95¼	95¾
Atch T&SF 4s reg	90½	90½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93¼	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	96⅛	95⅞
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	49½	49½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	56	56
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82	82
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	62¾	62¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	28½	27½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	38½	37½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	66¼	66¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	85	84⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	36½	36½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	41⅛	41
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¾	107½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110¼	110¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106¼	106⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '66	93½	93½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105½	105½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42	40
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	50⅝	50⅝
Bush Term con 5s '55	32¼	32¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	86¾	86¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	88¾	88¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	91⅞	91½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	92¼	92¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92	91¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	104¼	103½
Can North deb 7s '40	104¼	104¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	65⅞	65½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73⅞	73⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44	89	89
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	73
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85⅝	85⅝
Certainteed 5½s '48	37½	37½
Ches Corp 5s '74	69¼	68½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	92	91
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102⅝	102
Ches & O 4½s B	92	90¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	90	90
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	96¼	96
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91⅞	91½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	92¼	91¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11	11
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	49¾	49¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5½	5½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19½	19
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	18	17½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '49	13	12½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	61½	61½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24¾	24¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	24½	24¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¼	14
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99⅞	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	104⅛	104
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113½	113½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63⅛	63⅛
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	73	73
Chile Copper 5s '47	42	42
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99	98⅝
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	100	100
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	44¼	43½
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	75	75
Clev Un Term 5s '73	63⅝	63⅝
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	47	47
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	53	53
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84¾	84½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	84¾	84⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85	85
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	96⅛	96½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103	103
Con Gas 4½s '51	100½	100
Con Gas 5s '57	103¾	103½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	18¾	18¾
Container Corp 6s '46	39	39
Corn Products 5s '34	103	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	64	64
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	63½	63½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20	20
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	23½	23½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106	106
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83½	83½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	97	97
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101	101
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	33¼	32½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '75	13⅞	13¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98	98
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103¼	103
Detroit Ed 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102½	102⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	57	57
Dul S Sh & Atl 5s '37	15	15
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104¼
Erie RR gen 4s '96	76	76
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27½	27
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27¼	26
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	3	3
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	101	101
Goodrich 6s '45	47	46½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	80	80
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83½	82
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103¾	103¼
Great Northern 4¼s '61	74½	74
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	45¾	45¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	50	50
Houston Belt 5s5 '37	81½	81½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	99	96
Houston Oil 5½s '40	50	50
Hudson & Man adj in 5s5 '57	53	52½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88¾	88½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅞	106¾
Ill Central 4s '53	43¾	43¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	55½	55½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	36¾	35¾
Ill Central rfg 5s5 '55	54¼	54
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43	43
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	102½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	79⅝	79½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	39½	39
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	43	43
Inter Rap Trans rrfg 55s '66	56½	56
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	68½	68
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	41	41
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	18½	18½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	4⅛	4
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48	48
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29½	29
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34½	34½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 5	31	30⅛
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	65¼	65¼
Kan City P & L 4½s B '57	103⅞	103⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60	60
Kan City So rfg 5s '60	54½	54½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93	92⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94¼	93½
Keith Albee Orphuem 6s '46	35	35
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	64	62
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	94⅛	94
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	34½	34½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40½	40½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	4½	4⅛
L&N uni 4s '40	85½	85⅜
L&N 3s StL div '80	48	47¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	35	34½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	36¾	35⅞
Meade 6s '45 ww	50	50
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	81½	81½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	39	39
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	20	20
Min StL & SM 5s gtd	39	39
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	38	38
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10	9½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	21½	21
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	21½	21
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	21⅛	21
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	21½	21½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81	80
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	54	54
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	85¼	84½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	104¾	104¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	92⅞	92
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	62½	61
N O Pub er 5s '55 B	61⅝	61⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	23	23
N Orleans N E 4½s	34	34
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	69	68
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	42½	41¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	42½	42¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	45	45
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16½	16
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	12½	12½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	58½	58½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	36½	36½
NY Edison 5s C '51	106¾	106¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¾	113¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	61½	61½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	80
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	43¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53	52
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103⅞	103
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	33	33
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅝	104⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	49½	49½
Niag Share 5½s '50	68	67½
Norf & W con 4s '96	98⅝	98
Norf & W 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	12	11⅛
North Am Co 5s '61	88	87
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83¾	83¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	83½	83½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	86¾	2½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104½	104½
Nor Pacific gen 6s 2047	59¼	58½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	86	85¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70½	70¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅛	102¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	86	86
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅞	104⅝
Pac of Mo 2d 4s '38	85	85
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¼	106¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	35¾	35½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	10¼	9⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	30	30
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	11¼	10⅝
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94½	94¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99½	99½
Penn Railroad 4¼s '63	84½	84½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	70½	69
Penn Railroad 4½s gm	85⅞	84⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	80½	80½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84	84
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92	92⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102½	102¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106⅛	106⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88½	88
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98⅞	98⅞
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	66¼	66¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	43¾	43½
Pillsbury Flour B 6s '43	102	101¼
Pitts & West Vo Ry 4½s '60	38	38
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	68¼	68
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99⅝	99⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22⅞	22
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	50	50
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99⅜	98⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104	104
Pure Oil 5½s '37	78⅜	78
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75½	74¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	65½	65
Radio Keith Orpheum 6s	12½	12½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	88⅝	88⅝
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	50½	50½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	29	28
Rochester Gas 5s	104	104
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	25	25
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	51¼	50
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	9¾	9½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8⅝	7
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10½	10½
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	7½	7½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	31	29
St Louis SW rfg	22¾	22¾
StP M&M 4½s '33	93¾	93¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	80¼	80½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96⅛	96⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¼	99
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103½	103¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	68½	68½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¾	106½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76⅞	76¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	49	49
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	47⅝	47½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49	48
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20	20
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	24	24
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	27	26
Southern Ry 5s Mem div '96	46	46
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	30½	28½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅝	106⅝
Spokane I R 5s '55	19	18
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99⅝
Studebaker 6s '42	39⅝	39
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98	98
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	28	28
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	80¼	80¼
Texas Corp 5s '46	89⅝	89⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42	42
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27¼	26½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	50	50
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	53	53
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El & P 5s '57	103½	103¼
Union Oil Cal 5s rcts ww	88¼	88¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	98¾
Union Pacific 4s '63	84½	84
Union Pacific 4½s '67	92	91½
United Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46	45¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	69¾	69¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70⅞	70⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	27	26½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31	30½
Vanadium 5s '41	44	44
Virginia Mid 5s '36	92	92
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	27	27
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	19⅞	19½
Warren Bros 6s '41	43	43
Westchester Lgt	109⅞	109⅞
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361	71	70½
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅞	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	60¾	60¾
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	83½	83½
Western Pacific 5s R '46	26	26
Western Union R E 4½s '50	55	55
Western Union 5s '51	54½	54½
Western Union col 5s '38	70⅝	69¾
Western Union 6½s '36	69⅝	69⅝
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	74	74
Wheeling Stel 4½s B '53	50⅜	50¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	36	36
White Sew Mach 6s '40	34	34
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	21½	21¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	89½	89⅜
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	11¼	11¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	58¼	58
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	57	57

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan21	Last Jan20
3½s '47	103.1	102.31	103.00	103.00
1st 4¼s '47	102.21	102.19	102.19	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.21	103.17	103.19	103.16
US 3s '55	98.11	98.	98.8	98.4
US 3⅛s '49	99.24	99.19	99.23	99.19
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.8	102.5	102.8	102.2
US 3⅜s '47	102.6	102.4	102.6	102.2
US 3⅜s '56	105.9	105.3	105.9	105.1
US 4s '54	106.29	106.22	106.25	106.28
US 4¼s '52	110.24	110.16	110.20	110.19

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	13½	13½
Adriatic Elev 7s '52	92¾	92¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	8¾	8¾
Antwerp 5s '58	83	82
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49⅜	48⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49½	48¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	49	48
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48¾	48½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	49¼	49
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	49½	49
Australia 4½s '56	71¾	71¼
Australia 5s '55	77	76¼
Australia 4½s '56	71⅜	71¼
Australia 5s '55	77	76¼
Australia 5s '57	76½	76
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60½	60½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93½	93⅛
Austria Hydro 6½s	49⅛	49⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 (50)	60½	60½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅝	94⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	65	64½
Belgium (King) 6s' 55	97¼	97
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	100¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106½	106¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¾	105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	49⅛	49½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	54	53⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	64	64
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¼	4¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¼	18¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	75½	75½
Bremen 7s '35 5	67⅞	67⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29½	29¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22½	22¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	22½	22¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40⅜	40¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	22½	22½
Canada (Dom) 4s	87½	87
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100	100
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101½	101¼
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	83	83
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8	8
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13	13
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9¾	9¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7½	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¼	7⅛
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	52	52
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	31	30½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	32	31
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	29	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s 47	28⅛	28⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33	33½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	72	70
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	72½	70⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91⅜	91⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74½	74½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13½	12½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	72¼	72¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	88⅜	87⅞
Dominic $Rep) 5½s '42	48⅜	48⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	48⅝	48⅜
Dresden 7s '45	58	58
Duke Price Power 6s '66	51⅛	50⅝
Dutch El 6s '47	99½	99½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	99½	99⅜
Fiat 7s '46 war	94¼	94¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	65	62½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	69	69
Frankfort 6½s '53	44½	43¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	121	121
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	71½	71½
German 7s '49	85¼	84⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	67¼	66¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	60⅝	60⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	60⅞	60¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	50⅞	50¾
Germ El Pow '53	63	63
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	63½	63⅛
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	49¾	49⅛
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	63⅝	63⅝
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	62¼	61
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	77	77
Hamburg 6s '46	52⅞	52⅞
Hansa 6s '39 ww	54⅛	54⅛
Harpen 6s '49 ww	67	67
Helsingfors 6½s '60	60	60
Hungary (King's 7½s A '44	41⅞	40⅛
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	52¼	52½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96⅞	96⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93	93
Italy (King 7s '51	100⅜	100¼
Jap (Con Pwr' 6½s '50	36½	36½
Jap (Con Pwr' 7s '44	39⅞	39¾
Jap (Im Gov' 5½s '65	49	48¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	59¾	59
Karstadt 6s '43	34	33½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11¾	11¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	86½	86
Medellin 6½s '54	9⅛	9¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	71	70
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89	88⅝
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	20	20
New South Wales 5s '58	72½	72½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	105
Norway (King) 5s '63	81¼	78
Norway (King) 6s '44	86⅞	85⅛
Norwegian El 5½s '57	67	67
Nuremberg 6s '52	49½	49½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	41	41
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101⅞	101⅞
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4⅞	4⅞
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5	5
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	55	55
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	62	62
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	12½	12½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	90½	90½
Prussia 6½s '51	58¾	58
Prussia 6s '52	57½	58⅞
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96	96
Rhine Main 7s '50	71⅛	71
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	64	63
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	73⅜	73⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	64	63½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	61⅝	61⅝
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	12¼	12¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	14¾	14¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¾	91¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	101¼	101¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¾	89½
Roumania 7s '59	33½	33½
Ruhr '53	54½	54½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	12½	12⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56⅝	56⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	17½	17½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	66	65½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	72	72
Saxon State 7s '45	74½	74
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	36⅝	36⅝
Siemens 6½s '51	81⅛	81⅛
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	55	55
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42⅝	42⅝
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	52⅝	52⅝
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	97	97
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¼	104¼
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	40	39
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	50½	50½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	32¼	32½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	45⅞	45⅝
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37	36½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	45	44¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105¼
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	96	95½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	53½	53
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	54½	54½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	54	54
Unterelbe 6s '53	58½	58½
Vienna 6s '52	65¾	65⅝
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95¼	95¼
Warsaw 7s '58	40	40
Westphalia El 6s '53	51¼	51
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	47⅝	47

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; market stagnant.
Bonds: Firm; rails rally.
Curb: Steady; leaders dull.
Foreign Exchanges: Firm; European currencies higher.
Cotton: Quiet; local and southern selling.
Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weak; dearth of buying.
Corn: Firm; indications of exports.
Cattle: Nominal.
Hogs: Steady to 10 lower.

FOREIGN

LONDON—War debt developments imparted a cheerful tone to the stocks exchange. British funds registered fractional gains while home rails sagged. Industrials were irregular and international issues were inactive but well maintained. The closing was steady.

BERLIN — Influenced by public participation, prices on the Boerse advanced two to three points. The closing was unsettled.

PARIS — Opening prices on the Bourst showed few modifications from yesterday's quotations. Trading was inactive and the market closed irregular.

Gain in Earnings Is Shown in 1932 By General Tire

General Tire & Rubber Co. reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1932, profit of $1,075,546 after taxes, depreciation and interest, but before inventory adjustments, compared with a profit of $262,503 in the preceding year. After provision for reduction of inventory and commitments in raw materials to market prices at the year's end, net profit was $202,353, contrasted with net loss of $444,063 in the previous year. Out of the net profit, $117,091 was paid in common and preferred dividends in 1932.

Company has no bonded indebtedness and the amount of preferred stock outstanding was reduced during 1932 to $3,161,500 from $3,228,-200. Notes payable to banks were reduced to $350,000 from $1,000,000.

Sales last year amounted to $16,-679,000, compared with $20,882,000 in the preceding year. Reduction was due largely to lower prices prevailing.

At the close of the fiscal year earned surplus stood at $3,329,410, compared with $3,228,246 at the end of the previous year. Company's balance of cash on hand or in banks was about twice as much as it owed. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities was increased to more than 7 to 1 in 1932 from 5 to 1 in 1931.

INDUSTRIAL BOND AND NOTE MATURITIES IN 1933 INCREASE

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Industrial bonds and notes aggregating $288,-498,310 fall due this year, compared with $280,960,090 in 1932. Adding $303,949,020 public utility, $336,306,-260 railroad and $255,392,850 foreign government maturities gives a grand aggregate of $1,184,146,440 maturities of all descriptions, in 1933, compared with $1,092,117,750 in 1932 and $1,328,870,290 in 1931.

Important maturities the balance of the year include $12,000,000 Baldwin Locomotive three year 5½s March 1; $13,424,000 United States Rubber 3-year 6s June 1 and $14,-902,000 American Rolling Mill 3-year 4½s November 1.

PARAFFINE CO.'S NET EQUALS 41C A SHARE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21—Paraffine Companies, Inc., reports for the six months ended Dec. 31 net profit of $199,567 after depreciaation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 41 cents a share on the 485,031 shares.

This compares with net loss of $127,058 for the six months ended June 30, 1932, and net profit of $529,-752, or 1.09 a share, in the six months ended June 30, 1932, and net profit of $529,752, or $1.09 a share, in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1931. Company's fiscal year ends June 30.

Net profit for the calendar year 1932 was $72,509, equal to 15 cents a share, compared with $1,270,564, or $2.62 a share, in the calendar year 1931.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE

Electric Bond & Share Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors) shows net income of $13,566,666 after expenses and taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 99 cents a share (par $5) on 5,190,275 shares of common stock and scrip outstanding at the close of the year. This compares with net income in the preceding year of $25,-050,084, equal, on above common share basis, to $3.26 a share on the common stock and scrip.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1932, net profit of $633,649 after development expenses, taxes and depreciation, equal to 79 cents a share on the 798,000 shares of $5 par capital stock. This compares with $569,983, or 71 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $599,790, or 75 cents a share in December quarter of the previous year.

DE SOTO SALES HIGHER

DETROIT, Jan. 21—For the week ended Jan. 14, De Soto dealers delivered 859 new cars, compared with 348 the corresponding period last year, an increase of more than 100 per cent. The figures include Plymouth sales by De Soto dealers in addition to De Soto.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Consols for today were 73⅛. De Beers 5⅛ and Rand Mines 4⅝. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills, ¾@13/16, and three-month bills, 13/16@⅞ per cent.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Am Cit P&LA (3h)	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
17 Am Cit P&L 15g	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
3 Am Cyan B	4½	4½	4½
5 Am & Fgn P war	5	5	5
9 Am Gas&El (1a)	31½	31	31⅛
2 Am Invest war	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Am Maracaibo	5-16	5-16	5-16
18 Am Sup Power	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1 Am Sup P 1pf (6)	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Ark Nat Gas A	1½	1⅜	1½
2 As G&EL A	2	1⅞	2
11 Atlas Corp	8	7¾	8
B			
6 Blue Ridge	3	2⅞	3
1 Blue Rid cv pf	28	28	28
5 Burma Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
C			
1 Carib Syn	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Cen St El	2¼	2¼	2¼
18 Cities Service	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1 Cit Serv pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
†50 Cit Svc P 7 pf	18	18	18
1 Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
†50 Colum G&E cv pf	90	90	90
1 Comwlth Edis	76	76	76
1 Comwlth & So war	⅜	⅜	⅜
5 Comstock Tun	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]
2 Cons G&E Balt	64¼	64⅛	64¼
5 Cord Corp	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Cresson Gold	¼	¼	¼
1 Crown C Intl A	2¾	2¾	2¾
D			
4 Deere & Co	10	9¾	10
E			
7 East Sta Pow	3	3	3
50 El Bond & Sh	19¼	18⅝	18¾
4 El Bond & Sh pf	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
5 El Pow As A	4	3⅞	3⅞
4 El P & L opt war	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
25 †El P&L 2d pf A	10½	10½	10½
50 †Emp G&P 7 pf	12	12	12
3 Europ El deb rts	1/16	1/16	1/16
F			
2 Fiat rcts	10	9¾	10
1 Fisk Rub pf	18	18	18
25 †Fla P&L 7 pf	30	30	30
1 Founda Foreign A	3¾	3¾	3¾
G			
2 Garlock Pkg	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
6 Gen Aviation	4	3¾	4
2 Goldman Sachs T	3	3	3
1 Goh Inc pf	12	12	12
4 Graymur (1)	21⅛	21	21⅛
†10 Gt Atl & P nv	147	147	147
†10 Gt A & P fst pf	120	120	120
1 Gulf Oil Pa	27¼	27¼	27¼
H			
5 Hecla Min	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Holling Gold	5½	5½	5½
I			
1 Intercon Petrol	1/16	1/16	1/16
5 Internat Pet	10½	10½	10½
2 Inter Util B	1	1	1
1 Irving Air war	⅜	⅜	⅜
L			
†50 Lerner Strs pf	21½	21½	21½
N			
1 Nat Avia	7½	7½	7½
13 Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
†25 Nat Diary pf A	84½	84½	84½
1 Nat Investors	2½	2½	2½
1 Nat P&L 6% pf	66	66	66
1 Nat Rub Mch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 Nat Trans	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
1 Newmont Min	16½	16½	16½
†255 NY P&L 6 pf	86	86	86
2 NY Shipbuild Fd	2¼	2⅛	2¼
16 Niag Hud Pw (1.20)	15½	15⅜	15⅜
2 Nor Europ Oil	1/16	1/16	1/16
2 Nor Pipe L (½)	5½	5⅜	5½
5 Novadel-Ag (4)	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
P			
1 Pennroad	1½	1½	1½
1 Pilot Radio A	2	2	2
1 Pitney-Bowes (4%f)	3	3	3
2 Pruden Inv	4½	4½	4½
10 Pub Ut Hold war	1/16	1/16	1/16
†140 Pug Sd P 6 pff	17½	16½	17½
4 Pyrene	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
R			
1 Rainbow Lum B	¼	¼	¼
1 Relian Intl A	2½	2½	2½
S			
3 St Regis Pap	3	2⅞	2⅞
5 Selected Indus	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1 Shaw W&P	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Shenandoah pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Silica Gel ctf	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 So C Ed B pf (1½)	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Southland Roy (.20)	3¾	3¾	3¾
12 St Oil Ind (1)	21½	21¼	21¼
†20 Stein & Co pf 6½	70	70	70
1 Stetson JB	9	9	9
3 Stutz Mot Am	17⅛	17	17⅛
1 Sun Invest	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Swift & Co	8½	8¼	8¼
1 Swift Int (3)	14½	14½	14½
T			
4 Technicolor	3⅝	3½	3½
1 Teck-Hugh G (.60)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Trans-Lux	1½	1½	1½
U			
1 Unit-Carr Fast (.40)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
14 Unit Founders	1⅜	1¼	1¼
15 United Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Unit Gas pf (3½)	26½	26½	26½
8 Un Lt&Pow A	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
5 Un Lt&P cv pf	18¾	18½	18½
1 Unit Verde (.40)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Utility Equities	2	2	2
2 Util Power&Lt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Util & Ind pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
V			
1 Venezuel Pet	⅛	⅛	⅛
W			
2 Watson (J W)	¼	¼	¼
1 West Auto Sup A	12½	12½	12½
31 Wright Harg	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞

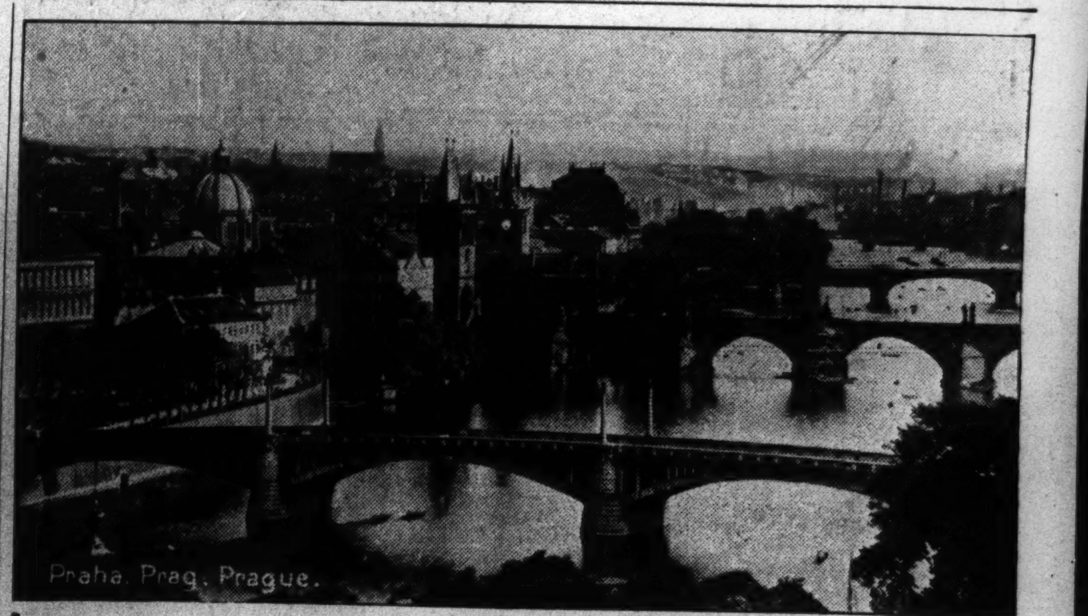
CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Ala Pow 5s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Ala Pow 5s '51	97	97	97
28 Ala Pow 4½s '67	81½	80⅝	81
3 Ala Wat Ser 5s A	64	63	63
2 Alum Ltd 5s '48	60	60	60
4 Am El & P 6s '57A	24½	24½	24½
7 Am G&E 5s5 2028	90⅝	89¾	90⅝
2 Am G&P 6s '39	27	27	27
1 Am G&P 5s '53	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
13 Am P&L 6s 2016	60⅝	59¾	59¾
1 Am Rad 4½s '47	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4 Am Roll M 5s '48	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
3 Am Roll M 4½s '33	68¾	68¾	68¾
6 Appal El P 5s '56	96⅛	96	96⅛
5 Ark P&L 5s '56	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
4 Ac Elec 4½s '53	45	44½	44½
8 As G&E 5s '50	24¾	24½	24½
1 As G&E 5½s '77	34	34	34
11 As G&E 5s '68	24¼	23¾	24
5 As G&E 4½s '49 C	23⅝	23½	23⅝
18 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	21½	21	21¼
11 As T&T 5½s '55 A	21	10	21½
1 Atlantic C El 5s '56	99	99	99
2 Baldw Loc 5½s '33	79¾	79¼	79¼
45 Tell T Can 5s '55 A	100	99¼	99¼
33 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	99⅝	99	99
6 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	100	100	100
1 Black V G&E 5s'52B	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Bost Term 3½s '47	88	88	88
1 Bflo G El 5s '39	97½	97½	97½
5 Can N Ry Eq 7s '35E	101¾	101½	101½
3 Caro P&L 5s '56	70	70	70
5 Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	78	78	78
1 Cen Ell P S 5s '68 G	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	70¾	70¾	70¾
5 Cen Me 5s 55D	99	99	99
2 Cen Oh L&P 5s 50A	74	73¼	73¼
7 Cen P&L 5s 56	64¾	64¼	64½
1 Cen Pow 5s 57 D	71	71	71
24 Cen P Syc 5½s 49	2	1¾	1⅞
1 Cen P S 5½s 49 xw	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Cen St El 5½s 54	44¾	44½	44½
5 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	41	40	41
5 Cities Ser 5s 66	34	33½	34
45 Cities Ser 5s 50	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝
10 Cit S Gas 5½s 42	43¾	43⅝	43¾
2 Cit S G Pipe 6s 43	64¼	63⅞	64¼
1 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
1 Cleve Ry 5s '33	97	97	97
1 Comwl Ed 5s 53A	103½	103½	103½
1 Comwl Ed 5s 54B	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Comwl Ed 4½s 56 C	99¼	99	99¼
6 Comwl Ed 4½s 57 D	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
40 Comwl Ed 4s 81 F	91½	91⅛	91½
26 Comwl Ed 5½s 62 G	106	105¾	106
1 Comwl Sub 5½s 48A	82¼	82¼	82¼
10 Com P&L 5s 57	49½	48½	49½
3 Conn L&P 5s 62 D	106½	106½	106½
15 Conn Riv P 5s 52A	99	98⅞	98⅞
1 Con GEL&P Ba5½s	105½	105½	105½
5 Con G El&P Ba 4s	98¼	98	98¼
1 Con Gas Ut6½s 43A	4½	4½	4½
7 Con Gas Ut 6s 43 A	25¼	25	25
6 Consum P 5s '36	106	105⅝	105⅝
1 Consum P 4½s '58	104	104	104
27 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	59⅞	59½	59⅞
5 Cont Oil 5½s '37	97½	97½	97½
7 Crane Co 5s '40	68	67½	68
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Cudahy P 5s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Cudahy P 5s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Dall P&L 5s '52 C	102½	102½	102½
2 Denver G&E 5s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Des Moines El 5s '38	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	95	95	95
10 Duke Pow 4½s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Ed El Ill 5s '35	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Ed El Ill 5s '34	103½	103½	103½
1 El Pas N G 6½s '38	50	50	50
9 Elec P&L 5s 2030	43	43	43¾
1 Empire Dis E 5s '52	47½	47½	47½
5 Emp O & R 5½s '42	44⅞	44½	44⅞
11 Erie Ltg 5s '67	100	98¾	100
4 Fed Water 5½s '54	31	31	31
7 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	84¾	84½	84½
1 Fisk Rub 5½ '31	43	43	43
19 Fisk R 5½s '31 cod	40¼	40	40¼
5 Fisk R 8s '41 cod	47	47	47
9 Fla P&L 5s '54	66½	65½	66
1 Fla P 5½s '79 A	58½	58½	58½
6 Gatin P 5s '56	69⅞	69½	69⅞
1 Gatin P 6s '41	51½	51½	51½
4 Gatin P 6s '41 B	51	50½	51
3 Gen Bronze 6s '40	51	51	51
1 Gen Mot Ac 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Gen Pub S 5s '53	73½	73½	73½
5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	20¼	20	20
2 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '33	25¾	24½	25¾
7 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	42½	42	42½
1 Gillette 5s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Glidden Co 5½s '35	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1 Grand (FW) 6s '48	12	12	12
1 Grand Tr 6½s '36	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Great West P 5s '46	106	106	106
11 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
25 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101	100⅞	101
4 Hall Pr 5½s '47 A	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
12 Hackensk Wat 5s'38	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Hood Rub 7s '36	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1 Hood R 5½s '36	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1 Hous L&P 4½s '78 D	95½	95½	95½
1 Hous L&P 4½s '81 E	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Hous L&P 5s '53 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Hygrade F 6s '49 B	45	45	45
16 Ill Cen 4½s '34	40½	39	40
18 Ill P&L 5s '56 C	68¼	67¼	68¼
4 Ind & Michn 5s '55	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 Ill P&L 6s '53 A	73½	72⅞	73½
3 Ind El 6s '47	86½	86¼	86¼
6 Ind E 5s '51 C	75½	75½	75½
2 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	26¼	26¼	26¼
13 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	94½	94	94
1 Int P Sec 7s '552 F	85½	85½	85½
2 Int P Sec 6½s '55 C	89½	89½	89½
1 Int Salt 5s '551	78	78	78
2 Int Sec Am 5s '47	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Inters Pow 6s '52	39¼	39¼	39¼
8 Inters Pow 5s '57	59	58⅝	59
2 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	84¾	84¾	84¾
11 Jer CP&L 4½s 61C	95	94¼	94¼
2 Jon & Laugh 5s 39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Kan P&L 6s 55 A	92¼	91¾	92¼
3 Ky Util 5s 69 I	73	73	73
4 Ky Util 5s 61 H	74	73¼	74
8 Kop Gas&C 5½s 50	80½	80½	80½
9 Kop Gas&Co 5s 47	79	77½	78
2 Laclede G 5½s 35	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
19 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	87	86½	86½
4 Lib McN & L 5s '42	53	52½	53
4 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	100	99¾	99¾
5 Los Ang G&E 5s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Lex Util 5s '52	70	69¼	69¼
5 Lou P&L 5s '57	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
8 Manitoba P 5½s '51A	43	40¾	43
31 Mass Gas 5½s '46	96¾	96	96
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	91½	91½	91½
1 Memph P&L 5s '48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	95¾	95¼	95¾
3 Mich Nor Pow 5 '41	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	89⅝	89¼	89½
8 Minn P&L 4½s '78	78	77⅝	77⅝
4 Miss Pow 5s '55	70	68½	70
5 Miss Riv P 5s '51	105	105	105
4 Mo P S 5s '47 A	61	60½	61
2 Mon WP 5½s '53 B	75¼	75¼	75¼
13 M LH&P 5s '51	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Mont LH&P 5s 70	94½	94½	94½
6 Narragan 5s5 '57	102¾	102½	102½
3 Narragan 5s '57 B	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Nassau & S 5s '45	100½	100½	100½
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	82½	82½	82½
10 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	72	71	72
23 Nat Puub S 5s 78ctf	22¼	22	22¼
1 Nebr Pow 4½s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞
3 N Eng G&E 5s 50	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 N Eng G&E 5s 47	55¾	55¾	55¾
6 N Eng Pw 5½s 54	61½	60⅞	61
1 N Eng Pow 5s 48	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 N Orl PS 6s 49A	49	49	49
9 N Orl PS 4½s 35	62⅝	61½	62⅝
20 NY P&Lt 4½ '67	98⅛	97¾	98
44 NY St E&G 4½ '80	91½	90½	91½
1 Niag Fall P 6 '50	108	108	108
6 Niag Fall P 5s '59 A	105	105	105
1 Nor Am L&P 5s '36	89	89	89
13 Nor Am L&P5½s'56A	44¾	43¾	44½
1 Nor Ind G&E 6s '52	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 Nor Ind Pub E5s66C	61½	60¾	61¼
3 Nor O P&L 5½ '51	49	48	48
4 Nor State P 4½s '61	95½	94½	95½
2 Nor'wes P S 5s '57 A	72½	72	72
1 Ogden Gas 5s '45	101	101	101
8 Ohol Edis 5s '60	95½	95⅜	95⅜
3 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	103	103	103
2 Ohio Pow 4½s '56D	99	99	99
2 Ohio Pub S 5s' 54 D	88	88	88
3 Okla G&E 6s '40 A	78	77¾	77¾
4 Okla G&E 5s '50	89	89	89
1 Oswego Falls 6s '41	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
11 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	100⅝	100	100⅛
1 Pac G&E 5s '55 D	104½	104½	104½
1 Pac G&E 5½s '52C	106	106	106
1 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Pac Wes Oil 6½s '43	62½	62½	62½
1 Palmer Louis 6 '38	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	79½	79½	79½
2 Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	84½	84¼	84½
4 Pen El 4s '71 F	73¼	72¼	72¼
1 Pen Pub S 6s '47	97	97	97
1 Peo GL&C 4s '81	92	92	92
4 Peo GL&C 6s '57	105⅝	105	105
11 Peo GL&C 4½s '35	100⅝	100	100⅝
1 Ph El P 5½s '72	107	107	107
3 Pied El 6½s '60	62½	62¼	62¼
2 Portland G&C 5s '40	99¾	99	99¾
2 Potom Ed 4½s '61 F	86	85½	86
3 Pow C Can 4½s '59B	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
5 Proct & G 4½s '47	104½	104½	104½
2 Pub Sv NH 4½s '57B	95	95	95
11 Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	97	96⅛	96⅛
3 Pub S N Ill 5s '66 C	96	96	96
5 Pb S N Ill 4½s '80E	105⅞	105	105⅞
5 Pb S N Ill 4½s '81 F	89	88⅞	89
40 Pb S N Ill 6½s '37 G	106	105⅛	106
1 Pub S Okla 5s C '61	75	75	75
3 Pub S Okla 5s '57 D	74	74	74
1 Pub S Sb 5½s '49 A	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
31 Pug S P&L 5½s 49	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
4 Pug S P&L 4½s '50D	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
6 Rem Arms 5½s 33	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5 Potomac El Pw 5s	105½	105¼	105½
3 Roch Cen P 5s 53	43	42½	42½
1 Roch Ry & Lt 5s 54	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Safe Har W 4½s 79	101	101	101
5 San Ant P Sv 5s 58B	83½	82¾	83½
53 San Josq L&P 5s	106⅝	105⅞	106⅝
1 Seattle Lt 5s 49	48½	48½	48½
5 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	62	62	62
9 Shaw W&P 4½s 68B	62	62	62
8 Shaw W&P 4½ '70D	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞
3 Sheffeld Stl 5½s '48	70	70	70
1 Sioux C G&E 6'49B	94¼	94¼	94¼
26 SEP&L 6s 2025 A	82½	82½	82¾
5 So Cal Ed 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So Cal Ed 5s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Southern Nat G 6 '44	48	47	48
1 So'west As Teltls'61A	55	55	55
4 Stand G&E 6s '35	62¼	62¼	62¼
8 So'w Nat G 6s '45	36⅛	35¾	36⅛
4 Stand G&E 6s '51	50	50	50
2 Stand G&E 6s '66	49¼	48½	48½
5 Stand P&L 5s '57	48	47¾	48
1 Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	79¾	79¾	79¾
24 Swift & Co 5s '40	96½	95¼	95¼
2 Swift & Co 5s '44	103	102⅝	103
3 Tex City G 5s '48	56¼	56¼	56¼
22 Tex El S 5s '60	89	88¼	89
2 Tex Gas Ut 6s '45	20¼	20	20
11 Tex P&L 5s '56	91½	91	91
1 Tex P&L 5s '37	102¾	102¾	102¾
30 Toledo Ed 5s '62	97¼	97	97¼
5 Tri Util 5s '79	¼	¼	¼
1 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
2 Ulen & Co 6s '44	21½	21½	21½
6 Union El 4½s '57	98	98	38
6 Un Gulf Cor 5s '50	102¾	102½	102½
2 Un L&P 5½s '59	71½	71½	71½
55 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	55	54	54
1 Un L&Ry 6s '73 A	47	47	47
4 US Rad 5s '38 A	28	25	25
6 US Rub 6s '33	90½	90¼	90¼
5 Virg E&P 5s '55 A	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4 Virg Pub S 6s '46	61	60	61
10 Ward Bak 6s '37	95½	95¼	95¼
5 West Pa 5s 2030	61½	61½	61½
6 West Pa Pw 4 '61H	100	100	100
3 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	53	52½	53
2 W Un G&E 5½ '55A	88¼	88	88¼
3 Wisc El P 5s '54 A	103	101⅝	101⅝
1 Wis Minn L&P 5s '44	88	88	88
2 Wisc P&L 5s '58 F	87½	87	87½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
7 Buen Aires Pr7½s 47	35	35	35
7 Buen Aires Pr 7s 52	28	28	28
3 Cent Bk Ger 6s 51B	61	61	61
11 Com Prvt Bk 5½s 37	64	63	64
1 Danish Con 5s 53	61½	61½	61½
3 Ercole M El 6½s 53A	76	75⅛	76
1 Europ El 6½s 65	63¼	63¼	63¼
5 Europ Mg 7s 67 C	35¾	34½	35¾
3 Fin R M Bk 6s 61	40	39½	40
11 Ger C Mun 7s 47	59½	59	59½
12 Ger C Mun 6s 47	57	56½	57
15 Gesfurel 6s '53	66	65	66
11 Hamb El 5½s '38	71¾	71½	71¾
11 Han St 6½s '49	49½	48½	49
8 Isarco H Ll 7s '52	79½	78	78¾
5 Msfeld M&S 7s '41	53	53	53
1 Maran Braz 7s '58	11	11	11
15 Mend Pr 7½s '51	18⅛	18	18
1 Parana Braz 7s '58	8½	8½	8½
10 Prusia El 6s '54	66½	65¼	65¼
1 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	61¼	61¼	61¼
7 Ruhr Husn 6½s '58	58	56	58
2 Sauda Falls 5s '55 A	103	103	103
5 Saxon P Wks 6s '37	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
3 Stinnes 7s '36	57	56	57
5 Stinnes 7s '46	55	55	55
12 Terni Elec 6½s '53	78	76¾	78
1 Un El Svc 7s '56	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 Un Ind 6½s '41	60¼	59⅝	60¼
2 Un Ind 6s '45	60	60	60

†Actual sales.



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All information: MINISTRY of COMMERCE, Section II D, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.48¾	.48⅞	.47¾	.47¾	— ⅝
May	.47⅝	.48	.46¾	.47	— ¾
July	.48	.48⅛	.46⅞	.47	— ½
Corn					
September	.29½	.29½	.28⅞	.29	— ⅜
May	.26⅝	.26⅞	.26⅝	.26⅝	+ ⅛
July	.28¼	.28⅜	.27⅞	.28	...
Oats					
May	.17⅝	.17⅝	.17⅛	.17¼	..
July	.17⅝	.17⅝	.17½	.17½	— ⅛
Lard					
September	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	..
May	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	..
January	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	..

BELL TELEPHONE OF CANADA

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Stockholders of the Bel Telephone Company of Canada will vote on Feb 23 on a proposal to issue $30,-000,000 in bonds to provide for permanent financing when investment conditions warrant issuance of the securities. The company has financed capital expenditures during the last few years through borrowings from American Telephone & Telegraph, the parent company.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $871,831,300 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average) $17,164,000 (increase); time deposits (average) $15,352,000 (increase); clearings week ended today $2,870,302,715; clearings week ended Jan. 14, $2,871,122,320.

CITY AND STATE FINANCING

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week totals $5,912,600 compared with nearly $25,000,000 this week, says the Daily Bond Buyer. The largest prospective offering is a $4,032,000 issue of Metropolitan Water District, Los Angeles, aqueduct construction bonds.

MILLS ADVOCATES 'FREE EXCHANGE' OF WORLD GOODS

Strong Party System Held Way to End Sectional Chaos in Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, speaking before the Town Hall Club here Jan. 19 in acknowledgment of the club's medal for 1932 in recognition of his work in Washington, surveyed the field of national politics and developed a five-point plan "to lead us out of the wilderness in which we are wandering."

It calls for:

1. A balanced budget.
2. Settlement of the foreign deb question by June 15.
3. Aid in stabilizing internationa exchange.
4. Removal of artificial barrier of trade.
5. Initiation of easy money policies in world's central banks.

Mr. Mills defined his plan as "an orthodox way out, having as its objective the free exchange of goods with countries throughout the world, because it is through exchange that the world makes its living and creates its wealth."

"We are still in the midst of a great depression. It is still very difficult to see the end of the tunnel, but undeniably great progress has been made in the last 12 months," Mr. Mills declared.

In particular Mr. Mills warned against the results of inflation and, apparently aiming at Congress, referred in this connection to the people who "don't want to go through the step-by-step process" of returning to prosperity by conservative methods.

"They desire," he said, "by arbitrary governmental action to manipulate the monetary system and produce a price increase which they think of itself will lift the burden of debts. That's an issue you will hear a great deal about in the next few months."

Mr. Mills found much to criticize in national politics, declaring that the nation was today governed not by parties acting on programs of national scope, but by groups animated by local and sectional interests. The direct primary system was a chief contributing factor in the disintegration of party cohesiveness, he continued, asserting that it had made public office "an extraordinarily hazardous career," provoking timidity in candidates when the country needed courage.

BELDING-CORTICELLI NET

MONTREAL, Jan. 21—Belding-Corticelli, Ltd., reports for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1932, net income of $103,982 after all charges, including depreciation, interest, reserves, etc., equivalent after preferred dividends, to $5.79 a share on the 7495 shares of $100 par common. For the preceding 12 months net income was $73,914, or $1.78 a common share.

BOZEMAN NOW LEADS TABLE

Three Players Still Unbeaten in Three-Cushion Billiard Tourney

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	H.R.	B.G.
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	3	0	7	43
C. L. Jackson	2	0	7	48
Welker Cochran	2	0	8	39
T. S. Denton	3	1	9	40
A. H. Kieckhefer	2	1	5	55
J. M. Layton	1	1	11	35
A. K. Hall	0	2	4	—
Otto Reiselt	0	2	8	—
A. J. Thurnblad	0	3	10	—
F. S. Scoville	0	3	6	—

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—J. N. Bozeman Jr., of Vallejo, Calif., the youngest contender in the tourney, went into the lead with his third straight victory last night in the world's professional three-cushion billiard championship tourney. Bozeman defeated A. K. Hall of Chicago, 50 to 34, in 43 innings. T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, also won his third victory during the day; but he has lost one game.

Bozeman and Hall started slowly, going nine innings before the Pacific coast star advanced to a lead of 4 to 3. Hall caught him in the eighteenth frame at 11, and after a three-inning rally that gleaned 10 points, came within a point of Bozeman, 24 to 23 at the twenty-eighth.

After four scoreless innings Bozeman began a spectacular scoring foray, running 6 in the thirty-second, a 6 in the thirty-eighth, followed by a 4, making a chain of eight frames in which only one cipher appeared. His total for this stretch was 22 points, and Hall simply had no chance thereafter. After three zeros, Bozeman clicked off another 4 to end the game. The score by innings:

Bozeman—2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 3 1f 2 0 0 0 1 3 2 1 0 0s 0 1 4 2 0s 0 0 0 6 1 2 2 1 0 6 4 0 0 0 4. Total 50. Innings—43. High run—6. Safeties—2. Foul—1.

Hall— 0 0s 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0s 2 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 3 2 0 1 0. Total—34. Innings—43. High run—4. Safeties—2. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Denton sprang a surprise by defeating J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., another former titleholder, 50 to 39 in 56 innings. After a flashy start, Layton subsided and Denton forged ahead, building up a lead of 37 to 22 in 30 frames. The Sedalia boy gained a little thereafter, but could not keep Denton from counting in occasional clusters. The score by innings:

Denton—1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 1 3 2 6 3 0s 3 3 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0s 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1. Total—50. Innings—56. High run—6. Safeties—2.

Layton—4 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 0f 0 2 0 0 3 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 0s 2 0. Total—39. Innings—55. High run—4. Safeties—1. Fouls—1. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, defending the title, won his second victory in three starts, defeating F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., the eastern champion, by the close count of 50 to 49 in 55 frames. The champion was slow getting started and trailed to the twenty-fourth frame, where he tied the score at 25 points. Scoville rallied and led again briefly until Kieckhefer tied him again at 32 in the thirtieth. By counting in 2s and 3s every now and then, the Chicagoan led the way to the one-hole and stuck there for two innings until the easterner caught him. After running 2 Scoville missed, leaving the champion an easy out. The score by innings:

Kieckhefer—2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 5 0 3 1 2 0 4 1 1 0 0 0 3 3 2 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1. Total—50. Innings—55. High run—5.

Scoville—0 1 1 0 2 4 1 0 1 1 6 1 0 1 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0s 0 3 4 0s 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 2. Total—49. Innings—54. High run—6. Safeties—2. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Albion 28, Kalamazoo 17.
Appalachian State 50, Western T. 49.
Arkansas 36, Rice 32.
Bethany 37, Baker 16.
Birmingham So. 50, Alabama P. I. 33.
Brigham Young 52, Montana State 38.
Butler 47, Franklin 28.
Carbondale T. 48, McKendree 34.
Carleton 45, Lawrence 24.
Carthage 43, Macomb T. 33.
Charleston T. 43, Shurtleff 37.
Clarkson 30, St. Lawrence 24.
Colorado C. 30, Western State 23.
Colorado T. 39, Colorado 31.
Gustavus Adolphus 35, Augsburg 32.
De Kalb T. 25, St. Viator 23.
Dickinson Normal 24, Valley City 20.
Duke 36, N. C. State 29.
Florida 25, Georgia 22.
Huron 30, Aberdeen Normal 23.
Illinois Wesleyan 35, Eureka 21.
Indiana S. T. 37, Indiana Central 21.
Iowa Wesleyan 54, Culver-Stockton 45.
LaCrosse T. 37, River Falls 32.
Louisiana State 50, South 30.
Luther 46, Dubuque 24.
Marietta 42, Bowling Green 37.
McPherson 23, Kansas Wesleyan 30.
Midland 24, Doane 20.
Morris Harvey 38, Concord 30.
N. D. State 35, S. D. State 21.
N. M. Aggies 42, Texas C. of M. 31.
Northern T. 28, Superior N. S. 27.
Northwestern T. 44, Northeastern 30.
Ohio Northern 32, Hiram 28.
Ohio State 31, Xavier 19.
Penn 38, Simpson 35.
Plattsville T. 40, Milwaukee T. 17.
Providence 30, Manhattan 27.
Rockhurst 51, Missouri Valley 26.
St. Ambrose 38, Columbia 11.
St. Thomas 42, St. Olaf 28.
Stevens Point T. 47, Stout 31.
South Carolina 47, Clemson 26.
South Dakota 50, Morningside 14.
Utah 55, Utah Aggies 37.
Virginia P. I. 38, Virginia M. I. 34.
W. T. Teachers 66, Texas Tech 30.
Washington 56, Oregon 38.
Wittenberg 42, Ohio Wesleyan 40.
Wyoming 43, Denver 18.
Yankton 25, Eastern Normal 20.

CARAS WINS TWO BLOCKS

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—With four blocks remaining to be played of their 1750-point match, Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland veteran, today held a lead of 1250 to 1119 over young Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., in their pocket-billiard match. Caras, who defeated Rudolph for runner-up honors in the recent national tournament, made up considerable lost ground yesterday when he won two blocks—181 to 125 and 210 to 125. The 22-year-old Wilmington star had a high run of 77 in the afternoon and one of 62 in the night block.

GREENLEAF WINS FOUR MATCHES

E. Ralph Greenleaf, world's professional pocket-billiard champion, won two pocket-billiard and two three-cushion billiard matches yesterday. At the Capitol Billiard Room, Boston, in the afternoon, he defeated John McCoy, 100 to 18 at pocket billiards, and C. Williams 20 to 5 at three-cushion. Playing at the Boston Recreation Academy in the evening, he defeated Harry Muzzy, 100 to 0 at pocket-billiards and then defeated the same player 20 to 18 at three-cushion play.

MANGRUM AND PETER WIN

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 21 (AP)—Playing in a cold, drizzling rain, Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles professional, and his Phoenix amateur partner, George Peter, yesterday won the $300 first annual Arizona pro-amateur best-ball event with a 65 on a par 72 course. Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., and Bob Goldwater, Phoenix, scored 66 for second place. Merchandise prizes were awarded to the amateurs.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Pennsylvania 38, Columbia 33.
Williams 40½, Colgate 30½.

Three U. S. Players In Canadian Play

MONTREAL, Jan. 21 (AP)—Three strong United States players and the 1932 champion, Sir John Child of Ottawa, advanced to the semifinals of the Canadian amateur racquets championships yesterday.

W. Palmer Dixon of New York, the 1931 champion, defeated Warren Ingersoll of Philadelphia, 15—5, 15—3, 15—4. His next opponent will be Dr. L. F. Bishop of New York, who won yesterday from Arthur J. Hills, Montreal, 15—8, 15—7, 15—4.

Sir John advanced through the default of Charles Devens of Boston. His semifinal opponent will be Harry C. Clark of Boston who defeated Daniel A. Newall of Philadelphia, 14—15, 15—11, 11—15, 15—6, 15—5.

Doubles play also narrowed down to the semifinals. The draw assures a Canada-United States finish. In one semifinal, Newall and C. J. Dexter of Philadelphia, meet Dixon and Dr. Bishop, and in the other, Hills and J. F. Fergus Grant of Montreal play Sir John Child and George D. Huband of Montreal.

Quarterfinal results in doubles were:

Newall and Dexter defeated Angus S. Cassils and Arthur R. Chipman, Montreal, 11—15, 15—9, 18—17, 8—15, 17—15.

Dixon and Dr. Bishop defeated T. Percy Jones and H. C. MacDougall, Montreal, 15—9, 15—7, 7—15, 15—3.

Hills and Grant defeated Clark and S. B. Eckert, Philadelphia, 15—3, 12—15, 18—13, 15—12.

Huband and Sir John Child defeated Frank A. Gummey and Ingersoll, Philadelphia, 15—1, 15—7, 15—9.

LEE REACHES FINAL ROUND UNDEFEATED

UNITED STATES AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS STANDING

	W	L	HR	P.C.
Edward Lee, New York A. C.	4	0	7	1.000
Alfredo de Oro Jr., Brooklyn	3	1	5	.750
Charles D. Gill, Clarksburg	3	2	6	.600
Abraham Kaiser, Brooklyn	2	3	7	.400
Bernard Zion, Boston	2	3	7	.400
Eugene A. Girard, Long Beach	0	5	6	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Edward Lee, the defending champion, reached his final match undefeated in the United States Amateur Three-Cushion Billiards Championship yesterday when he defeated Charles D. Gill of Clarksburg, W. Va., in the second match of the evening on the home table of the champion at the New York Athletic Club. The score was 50 to 39, but the match was close almost to the finish, Gill trailing the champion almost to the final inning. The game went only 51 innings. A run of six about midway of the game brought Gill within one point of Lee, but he never quite overtook him, and a high run of five gave Lee a lead that was never quite overcome.

In the longest game of the tournament, Bernard Zion completed his string with a victory over Eugene A. Girard, in a see-saw battle, 50 to 44, which required 104 innings. Zion's best run was four, while Girard improved his high-run standing with a six.

The final game this afternoon will bring Lee against Alfredo de Oro Jr., of Brooklyn, who is only one game behind the champion.

QUEBEC BEAVERS BEAT BRUIN CUBS

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	10	6	6	51	42	26
Boston	10	4	6	63	41	24
Providence	10	3	8	53	45	23
New Haven	7	3	9	37	50	17
Quebec	6	2	14	46	72	14

RESULT JAN. 20

Quebec 4, Boston 3, overtime.

QUEBEC, Jan. 21 (AP)—Patsy Callighen's goal after one minute of play in an overtime period gave the Quebec Beavers a 4-to-3 victory over the handicapped Boston Cubs here last night. The Cubs played without Myles Lane and Joe Jerwa, regular defense pair, and Alex Cook, first string center. Most of the night's action was concentrated in the third period when four goals were scored. The summary:

QUEBEC		BOSTON
Dube, lw	rw	Saunders
Ward, c	c	O'Neil
Toupin, rw	lw	Klein
Arnott, ld	rd	Boucher
Callighen, rd	ld	Davie
Lamontague, g	g	Jackson

Alternates—McCartney, Dunning, Molyneaux, McCabe, Giroux, Himes, Armand, McIntyre for Quebec; Warshawski, Buckles, King, Weir, Harnott, Benson for Boston.

Score—Quebec 4, Boston 3. Goals—Dunning, Toupin, Callighen, McIntyre for Quebec; Harnott, O'Neil, Klein for Boston. Assists—McCabe, Giroux, Dube for Quebec; Saunders for Boston. Officials—Dussault and Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	15	5	5	61	38	35
Syracuse	14	4	8	74	63	32
Buffalo	14	2	7	65	40	30
Windsor	10	4	10	52	58	24
Detroit	8	2	15	43	53	18
Cleveland	3	3	19	52	95	9

RESULTS JAN. 20

London 5, Syracuse 2.
Windsor 4, Cleveland 2.

FOURTH-STRAIGHT VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 21—Cleveland Indians were defeated here last night, 4 to 2, by Windsor Bulldogs. It was the fourth victory in a row for Windsor. Eddie Rodden celebrated his return to a Windsor uniform after three years absence by making the pass for the deciding goal. Plaxton, Proudlock, Rockburn and Blake scored for Windsor. Halliday and Daley scored for Cleveland. Hugh Plaxton's goal was his first as a professional hockey player. For Rockburn it was the first goal since joining the Bulldogs several weeks ago.

TECUMSEHS INCREASE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 21—Syracuse stars failed in their bid to wrest the leadership of the International Hockey League from London Tecumsehs here last night. The Tecumsehs won by a 5-to-2 score and increased their leadership margin to three points over Syracuse.

N. Y. U. HAS SHORT SCHEDULE

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—A football schedule for 1933 of only seven games, the shortest since 1924, and including a trip to Athens to play University of Georgia, was announced yesterday by New York University. The southern trip will be the first invasion of Georgia by a N. Y. U. football team. The last Violet athletic team to be seen in the South was the 1920 basketball squad which won the national A. A. U. title in Atlanta. The present head coach of football, Howard G. Cann, was a member of that team. The complete schedule: Oct. 7, Virginia Wesleyan; 14, Lafayette; 21, Colgate; 28, Georgia at Athens; Nov. 11, Fordham; 18, Rutgers; 25, Carnegie Tech.

HOYT SIGNS WITH PIRATES

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 21 (AP)—President William Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates Baseball Club today announced the signing of Waite Hoyt to further bolster the Bucs pitching staff. Hoyt, advertised as a "free agent" after completing the 1932 season with the New York Giants, and former star of the Yankees' mound department, signed a one-year contract, Benswanger stated. The amount of the salary was not revealed.

BRITISH SPORTS

WHAT OF 1933?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ENTHUSIASTIC optimism prevails among British sportsmen and sportswomen as they survey the prospects for 1933. Before them lies a comprehensive, crowded program; behind them a sensational year in which sport came bravely through the worst economic depression of modern times. All they ask for is good weather. Given that, success in 1933 is assured for outdoor games in general and cricket in particular.

Cricket, a distinguishing mark of the British race, is more dependent upon the weather than any other sport, and for this reason it is hard to devise a satisfactory and equitable scheme for awarding points in the county championship. Various methods have been tried in turn; but all have been found wanting, and so this summer there will be a reversion to the percentage system that was abandoned at the end of 1928. And, percentages or no percentages, Yorkshire, the 1932 winner, starts favorite once more on the strength of 16 past successes and a splendidly balanced team. The county championship is the standard entertainment of the cricket fans, who this season will have also the pleasure of seeing in action a touring side from the West Indies.

Special significance will be infused into the performances of English cricketers in 1933 because in the following summer the Australians will be over to resume battle for the mythical "ashes" symbolizing supremacy. Meetings of these rivals on the cricket field are "the" tests, compared with which others fade into insignificance. At the present time, there is an English team "down under" in Australia, with good prospects of coming home triumphant. The first match of the present series (decided on the best of five "time-limit"-less games) went to England by 10 wickets, the second to Australia by 111 runs, the third to England by 338 runs, and therefore the home of the "ashes," at least until 1934, cannot be known at least until after the fourth test, commencing at Brisbane, Feb. 10. And the issue may well be in doubt, of course, until the last match, starting Feb. 24 at Sydney. The drama that is played out under gruelling Antipodean sun is followed with intense interest in Britain and forms the most-discussed topic of the present winter.

CAMPBELL AFTER NEW RECORD

The month of February will produce, also, a "test" of quite another kind in the attempt of Sir Malcolm Campbell to lower his own land-speed record of 253.968 m. p. h. in an automobile capable, it is believed, of covering a flying mile at a rate of more than 300 m. p. h. The machine he will use at Daytona, U. S. A., is a rebuilt Rolls-Royce-engined "Blue Bird." Just now Britain holds the world's speed records for automobiles, airplanes (407.5 m. p. h. by Flight-Lieut. G. H. Stainforth) small cars (120 m. p. h. by G. E. T. Eyston) and motorcycles (150.7 m. p. h. by J. S. Wright), and it is probable that an attempt will be made in 1933 to add the world's water-speed record, at present held by Gar Wood, U. S. A., with 124.91 m. p. h.

Between now and the commencement of the cricket season is a period packed with interest for the followers of Rugby and Association football. In Rugger, the international tournament, in which England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales compete, is the chief feature; but in soccer, generally speaking, international games have become something of a side-show and the limelight plays instead upon the league matches and cup ties. At both codes, however, the clash between England and Scotland has a peculiar traditional importance. The Rugby match, for the Calcutta Cup, will take place at Edinburgh, March 18, and the soccer game at Hampden Park, Glasgow, April 1. Other important dates are those of the final for the Football Association Challenge Cup at Wembley, April 29, and of the Scottish Cup final, April 15. England, by the way, is expected by many critics to win the international tournaments at both Rugger and soccer, with the field-hockey championship thrown in as well.

On April 1, Cambridge will attempt to gain its tenth consecutive victory in the inter-varsity boat-race. As can be readily imagined, the Light Blues have definite anticipations of success whilst Oxford has merely hopes of a long overdue revival. When discussing Dark Blue "decadence" in rowing, it is well to recall that twice in the past Oxford has gained nine wins in succession. Can Cambridge eclipse these achievements by winning this year? That is the first big rowing question of 1933. Others that follow are: Who will win the popular Head of the River Race on the tideway? and, What sort of weather will there be for Henley Royal Regatta, June 29, 30 and July 1? The latter function, which usually attracts good oarsmen and scullers from overseas, is the climax of the British regatta season.

PONY POLO A "DOMESTIC" AFFAIR

Pony polo in 1933 will be essentially a "domestic" affair, with the traditional fixtures at Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton as the chief attractions. Golf, on the other hand, will have a decidedly international flavor. The Ryder Cup match, between the best professionals of Great Britain and the United States, will draw a big "gallery" to Southport, June 26 and 27, and there will be cosmopolitan "fields" for the British open at St. Andrew's, July 3-8, and the open amateur at Sandwich, June 19-24. The winner of the 1932 open, Gene Sarazen, U. S. A., is expected to defend his title, and so is the open amateur champion, John de Forest, who is now playing in America. The women's side of the game will sustain a loss if Enid Wilson retires, as one learns she may do, after one more attempt to annex the American title. Diana Fishwick will enter upon the British season with weapons polished up during a tour in America, commencing in February.

From the time of the British hard-court championships at Bournemouth (May 1-6) speculation will thrive upon the possibilities for the world-famous Wimbledon lawn tennis tournament, June 26 to July 8. Which nation will take the coveted men's singles this year—America, with Vines at the head of her young brigade; Germany, with the greatly improved G. Von Cramm; or France, with the evergreen Borotra and Cochet? Or even Britain, which has not won its own men's championship at Wimbledon for nearly a quarter of a century. Then there will be the Davis Cup tournament, in which many people expect to see France dispossessed and America triumphant.

British track sport will be the poorer in 1933 for the retirement of Thomas Hampson, winner of the Olympic 800-meter championship, at Los Angeles in world's record time, and the absence of J. E. Cornes, second in the Olympic 1500-meter race. But J. E. Lovelock, another Oxford Blue, remains, with hopes of improving upon his own British record of 4m. 12s. for the mile, and there will be quite a number of class middle-distance runners, such as J. V. Powell, C. H. Stoneley, and G. L. Rampling. There are signs, too, of some good performers developing in the field events, which are so sadly neglected in Britain these days. The outstanding track and field fixtures for 1933 are the Amateur Athletic Association's annual championship meet, July 7 and 8; Oxford vs. Cambridge, March 18; England vs. France July 29, and England vs. Germany, Aug. 19. All these meets will be held at the White City Stadium, now a thoroughly up-to-date headquarters for track and field athletics. The chief events in cross-country running are the national championship at Alderley, Cheshire, March 11, and an international race at Caerlon, Wales, March 25.

It is good news to yachtsmen that King George will be racing his Britannia once again. A visit from the American boat, Weetamoe, is expected, and Shamrock V, Candida, and Astra, in the big class, will all be in commission once again. The high spot of the season will be Cowes Week, July 3 to 8. And with that we must leave ensuing months to answer the question, What of 1933?

WASHINGTON TAKES FAST COURT GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 21—In a game far more exciting than the score indicates, University of Washington defeated University of Oregon in basketball here last night, 56 to 38. Washington led at half time, 36 to 13, but Oregon rallied to come within eight points of tying in the first part of the second period.

Washington came back strong at the end and piled up a comfortable lead. Long shots by Washington accounted for the large early lead. Both teams played loosely but had fair "luck" in shooting. The summary:

WASHINGTON		OREGON
Fuller, Ostling, lf	rg	Miller, Simons, Berg
Hanover, Perry, rf	lg	Stevens, Rotenberg
P. Antoncich, M. Antoncich, c	c	Roberts
Lee, Galer, lg	rf	Olinger
Heaman, Weber, rg	lf	Robertson, Kunkle

Score—Washington 56, Oregon 38. Goals from floor—Fuller 8, Lee 5, P. Antoncich 3, Heaman 3, Hanover 2 M. Antoncich 2 for Washington; Olinger 4, Roberts 4, Stevens 4, Robertson, Kunkle, Rotenberg, Simons for Oregon. Goals from foul—Hanover 4, Heaman 3, Fuller, Weber, M. Antoncich for Washington; Olinger 3, Stevens 2, Robertson for Oregon. Referee—Emil Piluso, Portland.

CHASE DEFEATS SOCCOLI

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—The last of the co-medalists, Dom Soccoli of New Britain, Conn., was knocked out of the Glenn H. Curtiss amateur golf trophy competition yesterday as the veteran Lee Chase of Buffalo, N. Y., defeated him, 2 and 1, in the semifinal round. Chase carded 37-34—71 over the par 35-35—70 Miami Springs course, whole Soccoli shot 36-37—73. H. F. Bowbeer of Chicago and Carl Gonzales of Tampa, who tied Soccoli as medalist, were eliminated earlier in the match play. Brooks Glenn of Miami defeated A. Brillhart of Miami, 1 up, in the other semifinal and will play Chase over the 36-hole route for the trophy.

THIRD STRAIGHT FOR DOWNTOWN A.C.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

New Jersey Group

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Downtown A. C.	3	0	14	1	1.000
Montclair A. C.	2	0*	9	1	1.000
Englewood F. C.	1	2*	5	10	.333
Plainfield C. C.	0	2*	1	9	.000
Staten Island Club	0	2*	1	9	.000

*One round postponed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Downtown Athletic Club won its third victory in the metropolitan squash racquets Class C team championship, New Jersey group, yesterday, making a clean sweep over Staten Island Club, on the home courts of the winner, and now only requires a victory over Montclair Athletic Club, now scheduled for Feb. 6, to clinch the title in its group. Montclair Athletic Cub has a postponed match with Staten Island Club, and must win both to retain the title. The summary:

DOWNTOWN A. C. 5, STATEN ISLAND CLUB 0

P. S. Patton, Downtown, defeated H. P. Miller-Jones, 15—12, 15—8, 15—13.

Fred Zunino Jr., Downtown, defeated C. F. Howard, 15—10, 15—4, 15—12.

W. H. Gardner, Downtown, defeated John Bowe, 15—12, 15—10, 15—8.

J. O. Giles, Downtown, defeated G. N. Nixon, 15—7, 15—8, 15—10.

Nicholas Canaday, Downtown, won from W. J. O'Connell, by default.

TONY PIET FAILS TO AGREE

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 21 (AP)—Hoping for an increase in pay, Tony Piet, young second baseman of the Pittsburgh Pirates, conferred an hour with William E. Benswanger, club president, recently. No agreement was reached. Piet said he believed he merited an increased salary.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO

Columbia 11, Pennsylvania 10.

San Francisco And Oakland Triumph

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Oakland	14	3	9	87	78	.609
Hollywood	14	2	14	136	141	.500
San Francisco	9	2	14	97	101	.391

RESULT JAN. 14
San Francisco 8, Hollywood 3.
RESULT JAN. 16
San Francisco 3, Oakland 0.
RESULT JAN. 17
Oakland 4, San Francisco 2.
RESULT JAN. 19
Oakland 6, Hollywood 5.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 21—The Rangers of the California Hockey League came with such a rush in the second period of this game here Jan. 14 that the home team was hopelessly left in the lurch and lost, 8 to 3. Gordon Teel's accurate shots accounted for three Ranger goals, Eddie Vokes, the one-time Chicago Black Hawk, and Jimmy Evans each contributed two. Simkins, in the visitors' net, was largely responsible for the victory for his team.

At their home ice Jan. 16 the Rangers continued their upward climb, taking a well-played match from their trans-bay rivals, Oakland Sheiks, 3 to 0. Simkins, with Jake Bond at left defense, gave one of the best exhibitions of their careers and prevented the Oaks from scoring. Evans and Don Cummings did the scoring on passes from Vokes and Bond.

Oakland fans turned out 3200 strong Jan. 17, and were given a scare by San Francisco for two periods. Then Howard Harper, perfecting his aim, shot two goals, and won for the Oaks, 4 to 2. Johnson was also instrumental in the victory. Few matches are played in which Babs Johnson fails to score. Teel scored for San Francisco on a neat pass from Don Cummings, and passed to Eddie Volkes for the other goal.

Oakland won a close match Jan. 19 at Hollywood, 6 to 5, the lead shifting many times through the evening. Tony Anderson, who played wing for Duluth last season, was a bright star, his effort totaling no less than four goals for the Oaks. George Bond assisted on two of these.

NORTHWESTERN SETS RELAY MARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 21—Northwestern University set a new world's record for a 440-yard relay swim in a 60-foot tank when it defeated University of Chicago in 3m. 45.3s. at Patten Gymnasium, here last night. The Wildcats finished half a length ahead of the Maroons. The teams were composed of 11 men, each swimming 40 yards. The former mark, 3m. 48s., was claimed by Yale University.

Northwestern swimmers defeated Chicago, 59 to 29, in a dual meet of six relay races and fancy diving. First was taken by the Wildcats in each event. K. A. Willard '33, defeated the Maroon star, John R. Marron '34, in the diving contest. The summary:

220-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Northwestern (S. W. Rosen '33, F. H. Lennox '34, R. H. Debenham '33 and Robert Koerber '34); Chicago, second (Donald Bellstrom '34, J. P. Barden Jr. '35, J. G. Stolar '35 and A. I. Helland '35). Time—2m. 6s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Northwestern (H. T. Murphy '34, D. R. Horn '35 and A. R. Highland '34); Chicago, second (G. A. Nicoll '35, D. A. Glomset '35 and J. P. Barden Jr. '35). Time—3m. 27s.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Northwestern (H. T. Murphy '34, B. J. Hahn '34, R. H. Debenham '33 and P. Van C. Troup '33); Chicago, second (J. P. Barden Jr, '35, A. I. Helland '35, S. W. Connelly '34 and A. E. Sachs '34). Time—3m. 58s.

440-Yard Freestyle Relay (11 men each)—Won by Northwestern; Chicago, second. Time—3m. 45.3s.

400-Yard Breaststroke Relay—Won by Northwestern (Taylor Rollins, F. H. Lennox '34 and D. R. Horn); Chicago, second.

Fancy Diving—Won by K. A. Willard '33, Northwestern; John R. Marron '34, Chicago, second; I. D. Hervig '35, Northwestern, third.

NEW JERSEY SQUASH TENNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 21—Only two matches were played in the New Jersey squash tennis championships at the Short Hills Club yesterday, most of the matches being held over until this afternoon. In the most important battle, Frank Barry Ryan Jr., who lives here, but represents the Yale Club in competition, defeated another local player, E. M. Douglas, Short Hills Club, 15—2, 15—9; while Joseph H. Scheerer Jr., Essex County Club of Newark, accounted for another Short Hills player, H. V. B. McKever, 15—3, 15—10. Two of the seeded players, Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, and Patrick J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club, withdrew from the tournament, while Harry F. Wolf, also New York Athletic Club, national and defending champion, reached the third round as the result of a bye and a default.

STADIUM IN RECEIVERSHIP

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Chicago Stadium Corporation today was in equity receivership, a foreclosure suit for $1,750,000 had been filed against it and there were some other little suits. But the big sports building will continue to do business. The corporation which operates the huge building which cost about $5,000,000 when finished in 1929, was placed in receivership yesterday by Judge James H. Wilkerson, following the filing of a suit by Charles E. Perry of Milwaukee. Perry holds $4000 worth of first mortgage bonds, in default since Jan. 1, 1932. Sidney N. Strotz, president of the Stadium Corporation, and Fred E. Hummel were appointed receivers. Strotz announced that the action would have no effect on scheduled and contemplated attractions.

CRIMSON VS. TIGERS AT GARDEN

At full strength and apparently "clicking" for the first time in several weeks, the Harvard varsity hockey team meets the strong Princeton sextet tonight at the Boston Garden in the second contest of a two-game series. The Tigers won the first game last week, 6 to 2, and have established themselves as one of the most powerful teams in college circles in the country. The Crimson has won only three games this season, while Princeton has dropped only two contests in 10 played.

MRS. MADEIRA VS. RUTH HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MARTINS, Penna., Jan. 21—Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira and Ruth Hall of the Merion Cricket Club reached the final round of the women's Philadelphia and district squash racquets championship for the third straight year. Mrs. Madeira defeated Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, 17—16, 18—15, 11—15, 14—18, 15—7, yesterday, while Miss Hall dropped the first game of her match with Ann Page, also of Merion. The score was 11—15, 16—15, 15—10, 15—6.

CORNELL MAY PLAY AUBURN

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—Auburn prison's "varsity" baseball team, most of whose players are lifers, will enter "intercollegiate" competition with Cornell next season, if present plans work out. The report that the Cornell Athletic Council was considering the proposal became known yesterday. Such a game would fit into Cornell's new scheme of meeting near-by outfits instead of going far afield, as a result of the recently announced economy move.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Brown 6, Northeastern 4.
Colby 3, Bates 3.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Cleveland Cavalry 12½, Yale 8.

N. Y. A. C. to Reward Two Star Athletes

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 21

FOR the first time since the award was instituted in 1920, the prize to the New York Athletic Club athlete who made the greatest progress in his sport in 1932 will go jointly to two men.

The veterans' association of the N. Y. A. C., which makes the award, has decided that Leo J. Sexton, Olympic champion and world record-holder, and Angelo Trulio, United States four-wall soft-ball handball champion, deserve equal ranking on the basis of their performances last year. The award will be made tonight.

Russian Pleads Guilty to 'Silence'

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP)—Michael Tomsky, chairman of the state publishing department, pleaded guilty Jan. 16 to an accusation that he was disloyal to the Communist Party. The Communist central and central control committees last week placed Tomsky under "strictest discipline" for remaining passive in the party's resistance to "subversive elements."

Alexis I. Rykoff, Commissar for Communications, who was similarly punished, yesterday denied he was disloyal and disavowed his supposed connection with followers of A. P. Smirnoff, who was expelled from membership in the central committee. Both Tomsky and Rykoff, the latter a former Premier, were stripped of all important positions in the inner councils of Communism three years ago but were reinstated early last year.

Tomsky asked for a chance to prove his allegiance to Joseph Stalin's leadership. Tomsky's plea was made before the central and central control committees in a speech in which he said:

"I must say the political bureau and central committee of the party were quite right when they accused me of defending Smirnoff by my silence. Silence and lack of activity mean neutrality and passivity, which mean waiting to see which side will vanquish."

PENN TANK TEAM BESTS COLUMBIA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—University of Pennsylvania nosed out the Columbia University swimming team in their Eastern Intercollegiate Association contest yesterday evening in the Columbia pool, 38 to 33, though the locals won the relay. Both took first place in four events, but the Philadelphians placed more men in second places.

In the water polo contest, the new scoring proved important, as Columbia defeated the champions of 1932 by the margin of one point, on a final pair of foul goals, in the final second of play. The score was 11 to 10. Under the former scoring it would have been 17 to 13, in the same direction. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; M. F. Smith '35, Pennsylvania, second; W. C. T. Gaynor '34, Columbia, third. Time—24 3-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Bain '33, Columbia; G. F. Groff '35, Pennsylvania, second; H. D. Sewell Jr. '35, Pennsylvania, third. Time—58 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania; J. W. Bain '33, Columbia, second; G. F. Groff '35, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 27 3-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania; T. A. Wright '34, Columbia, second; Hugh Olsen '34, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 32 5-10s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; J. A. Hanff Jr. '34, Pennsylvania, second; J. H. Smith '35, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 50 2-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. D. Weeks '34, Pennsylvania; G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Pennsylvania, second; K. E. Wilhelm '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 41 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by B. E. Eynon '34, Pennsylvania, 73.42 points; G. B. Brice '34, Pennsylvania, second; Bertleson, Columbia, third.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia (S. C. Kohlman '33, M. E. Staples '34, J. W. Bain '33, Eugene Jennings '35); Pennsylvania (M. F. Smith '35, G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, J. H. Smith '35, G. F. Groff '35), second. Time—3m. 54s.

DRYS TO MEET IN KANSAS CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Weekly meetings throughout the city in the next several months are scheduled by prohibition forces. The meetings, sponsored by the Women's Committee of One Hundred, are scheduled according to ward divisions in the city.

THIRD OF PROCEEDS TO CHARITY

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—One-third of the net proceeds of the last Army-Navy football game has been contributed to charity, it was announced today by Maj.-Gen. W. D. Connor, superintendent of the United States Military Academy. The bulk of the money contributed went to the army relief society for West Point and the navy relief society for Annapolis, but additional contributions have been made to the local relief society in the home town of each member of the football squads. "The proceeds from the Army-Navy game," said General Connors' statement, "were considerably smaller in 1932 than they were in 1930 and 1931, owing to the lower price charged for tickets."

LIVESAY VS. WEBB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 21—Everett G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, president of the American Left Handers Golf Association, advanced to the final round of the left handers' winter tournament, being held over the Miami Biltmore Country Club course, and will meet Fred Webb of Hollywood, Fla., in the title round. Webb defeated J. L. Matthews of Miami, 3 and 2, and Livesay won from James West, also of Miami, 2 up, yesterday.

CAPTAIN McEWAN RESIGNS

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—Capt. John J. McEwan, head football coach at Holy Cross College, who was suspended by the college athletic officials after the Brown-Holy Cross game in Providence and who brought suit against the college for reinstatement, tendered his resignation today and the suit was dropped. The case was to come up for a hearing in superior court next Monday.

MINOR SPORTS WILL CONTINUE

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Jan. 21 (AP)—Minor sports will continue through the spring as in the past at the University of Alabama, Henry Crisp, director of athletics, said recently, except that some schedules may be shortened. This means that Alabama will compete in intercollegiate golf, tennis, track and boxing, as well as baseball.

A'S RELEASE JOHN HEVING

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics today announced the outright release of Catcher John Heving to the Toronto Club of the International League. He joined the A's two seasons ago, coming from the Boston Red Sox by waiver.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Brooklyn P. I. 1334, Indiana 1337.

CAST-IRON RULE IN BOULDER CITY HALTS DRINKING

Getting Drunk on Hoover Dam Work Means Loss of Man's Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—Mr. Sims Ely, city manager of this federal reservation surrounding the great Boulder Canyon Project, where Hoover Dam is being constructed, does not deal lightly with liquor.

Intoxicants and good work do not mix, Mr. Ely believes, and in order to make himself thoroughly clear to those who are constructing the dam he has posted the following bulletin under the heading, "Causes for Expulsion from the Reservation:"

"In the interest of the workers here, it should be understood by everybody that to be drunk on the Boulder Canyon Project Federal Reservation means expulsion from the reservation, with consequent loss of the job. It is, of course, well known that the transportation or unlawful possession of liquor is forbidden here, but because the rule forbidding intoxication was apparently not known by all, we were lenient with several cases of 'Christmas drunks.' Ignorance of this regulation will not be accepted as an excuse hereafter and no leniency can be expected.

"There are excellent reasons for the enforcement of this rule. Most bootleg liquor is poisonous. . . . Hence it impairs or shatters the health of the person who drinks it. . . . And when a man with a 'hang-over' returns to hazardous work, he is not able to guard his own life properly, and he is a menace to his fellow workers.

"It is unfortunate that some of the men working here have very short memories concerning the terrible conditions of unemployment which prevail elsewhere. Within a short time after getting their jobs they forget all about the privations, hardships, and despair they underwent before they secured employment, and they proceed to blow their money with bootleggers, and they toss away their jobs for which they have waited so long.

"If the workers on this reservation cannot refrain from getting drunk, they must step aside for the sober men who are anxious for employment on this work. It is a matter of choosing between drink and the job."

THREE TIGERS SIGN FOR 1933

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 21 (AP)—Charley Gehringer, Detroit Tigers' second baseman, has signed his 1933 contract. Frank J. Reiber, recruit catcher from Beaumont, and Eugene Desautels, catcher with the club last year, have also signed 1933 agreements.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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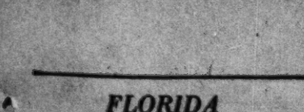

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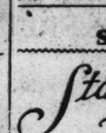
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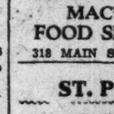
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WINTER HILL, FLA.—Will welcome a limited number of guests, with rooms and board, in one of the loveliest homes in central Florida, with famous garden; plenty of milk, butter, squabs and fruit. MRS. WALTER RANDALL, Box 1055, Winter Park, Fla.

POSTAGE STAMPS

SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN stamps as well as APPROVALS for GENERAL COLLECTORS. Or what are you looking for? J. R. FLOGERZI, Marktgasse 65, Berne, Switzerland.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA—Attractive Spanish house, Palos Verdes Estates ocean coast near Los Angeles; for sale, rent or trade Beacon Hill, Boston, or Wellesley property. DAWSON, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, Mass.

EDDY D. FIELD, Mgr. BRUNNER-FIELD, Ltd. 1016 SO. LA BREA AVE., Los Angeles, Calif. Specializing in Los Angeles and Beverly Hills SALES, EXCHANGES, RENTALS, INSURANCE A complete Real Estate Service. ORegon 1291

TACOMA, WASH.—Here is your opportunity to buy good homes at very low prices. We are settling an estate of 20 houses, 4 to 7 rooms, from 2 to 5 lots; one 2-acre home, fine garden soil; all in Tacoma; also one 2-acre tract at Pacific City; $1200 to $3500, easy terms. G. H. FALLIES, Executor, 8230 So. M St.

SOLOISTS WANTED

A SOLOIST who is a Christian Scientist. Address MUSIC COMMITTEE, 3129 Scothwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS, TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

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MIAMI, FLA., Hotel Wellsley, 1203 N. E. 1st Avenue—Continuous hot water, shower and tub bath; reasonable rates. Ph. 2-3623.

PALM BEACH, FLA., Twin Palms, 225 Australian Ave., Near Ocean—Home for paying guests; suites and single rooms with every comfort; excellent meals. Phone 5965.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Hotel Windermere, 221 5th Ave. N.—Cheerful rooms, steam heat, private baths; 3 doors from Christian Science church. Dial 86.115.

THE BIENVILLE HOTEL
Gulfport, Miss. A home hotel overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., Hibiscus Lodge, 1230 South Olive Ave.—Attractive rooms on lake front overlooking Palm Beach; meals if desired; home cooking; permanent, transient guests; reasonable rates.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Few Apartments Still Available
It will pay you to inspect these choice apartments, beautifully decorated and appointed, home-like and comfortable. Myles Standish leaves nothing to be desired in service, atmosphere and location.
One to Five Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service. Excellent Restaurant.
THE MYLES STANDISH
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Com. 4500
NORDBLOM MANAGED

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Harvard Sq.—5-room heated suite; good location; low rental; also well-furnished rooms to let. Porter 2047-M.

FENWAY
Newly renovated apartment of 9 large rooms, bathroom with separate shower; located in building 80 The Fenway. We also have some very attractive 7 and 8-room apartments in immediate vicinity. Apply MELVIN F. HILL, Agent, 34 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Liberty 3297.

114 FENWAY
4, 5, 6 rooms, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Janitor or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston, LAFayette 7040.

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
SUITES, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration. Rents reasonable. Apply on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Fuller St. (Coolidge Corner)—3-room suite in residence, light, heat and hot water. Asp. 2953.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given loving, understanding care and training in small family home near Boston. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ROYAL DOULTON gold dinner set; value $950; sell at sacrifice. Telephone evenings, Aspinwall 1260 (Brookline, Mass.).

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Local Deliveries
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EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

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SHAMPOOING, marcelling and manicuring; residential work. 402A Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. University 6187.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ELDERLY woman requires services of younger woman to assist with housework, one who can drive an automobile; comfortable home, attractive surroundings in Connecticut, about 50 miles from New York; please reply stating age, nationality and salary desired. Write Box L-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED, kind, loving woman as companion housekeeper in family of 2; good home with small wage. Answer, give telephone number. Box K-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

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OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 E. 33D, N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

PUBLIC NOTICES

A HEARING will be held at the Office of the Police Commissioner for the City of Boston, 154 Berkeley Street, on Thursday, January 26, 1933, at 9:30 A. M., upon the petitions of the Checker Taxi Company, Town Taxi Incorporated, Central Cab Company and Independent Taxi Operators' Association, requesting that the taxicab rates be revised and re-arranged, said petition requesting a minimum taxi rate of 15 cents for the first 1-6 mile, and 5 cents for each additional 1-6 mile or fraction thereof and that the maximum rate remain as at present.

E. C. HULTMAN,
Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.

REAL ESTATE

Brookline - $9800
Home or Investment

Unusual opportunity to secure a fine home in good residential section; single house attached in block; excellent heating system, 2-car garage; wonderful view; house will accommodate large family or can easily be arranged to rent part for enough to cover carrying charges so owner can live there rent free. For further information and appointment call MR. CAMPION, Center Newton, 4300. Evenings and Sundays, Asp. 3067.

WALTER CHANNING Inc.
843 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Center, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGERS
In reorganizing Greater Boston territories I require the services of district managers, preferably women, to develop and supervise the sale of a complete dress line; 30% commission on your own sales, 10% on your group. This is an unusual opportunity. Direct sales experience not necessary. For appointment write L. J. KIERNAN, Boston, Mass., Mattapan Station.

PUBLISHERS leading trade and business papers need representatives in New England, metropolitan New York, northern Jersey, southern states to secure subscriptions; liberal commission; lists furnished; territory protected. PUBLISHERS CLEARING HOUSE, 9 East 38th, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

N. Y. C., 235 W. 99th (Cor. Broadway)—Luxurious, large, sunny, front double; comfortable beds, private bath; charming home; reduced (16N).

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd St. (4-E)—Clean, comfortable, well furnished room, running water; refined adult family; large closet; inexpensive.

NEW YORK CITY, 99th (Riverside)—Attractive single, private bath; double, twin beds, running water; homelike. Riverside 9-7255.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., 606 So. Olive Ave.—Furnished rooms in large pleasant home overlooking lake; quiet and restful; conveniently located; Christian Scientist preferred.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COSMETICS—High grade cosmetic house desires the services of a few attractive, well educated young women, full or part time work, liberal commission, for New Jersey, North of Trenton, Long Island, Staten Island, Metropolitan Area, Westchester. MARY LAWTON BOARDMAN, 21 East 57th Street, New York City, Wickersham 2-7180.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN and wife (colored) chauffeur, houseman or butler; wife excellent cook and general; go anywhere. Garrison 5941 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—We wish to place an excellent chauffeur whom we can recommend very highly; good mechanic and willing to do other things. Newton North 0231 (Boston).

CHEF, experienced cook, also some as baker, handy man, seeks position; references; go anywhere. K-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRUSTWORTHY man, cashier of large corporation for 12 years, some banking and sales experience; excellent references. K-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, reliable and intellectual with talent for and experience in music, art, wishes employment along these lines; pay to start is of minor importance if work is interesting and promising. Box H-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, bookkeeper-stenographer, full charge; profit, loss, balance sheets, taxes; 6 years last position. Box L-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE position wanted by young refined woman, city or country. ALICE BELCORA, 600 West 142nd St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED dressmaker wants position as seamstress in private family; go anywhere. K-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted as working housekeeper, cooking or table work, accommodating or permanent. Box K-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN (colored), good worker, good plain cooking, city or country. C. DAISLY, Phone Pomeroy 6-1999, New York City.

WOULD like position as seamstress and care of children (colored). JETTER, 695 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sterling 3-0180.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CLARA KUCK, A. M., a member of the CURRY SCHOOL faculty, announces a limited number of hours for those desiring private lessons. Courses in Public Speaking, Dramatic Training, Phonetics, Creative Writing, Appreciation of Literature, German are available. Telephone Kenmore 6541, Boston, to arrange for interview with Miss Kuck.

FRENCH lessons, adults, children, $1.00. MLLE. HUGUENIN, native teacher. Phone between 12 and 3, Watkins 9-0677 (N. Y. C.).

RADCLIFFE graduate will be happy to tutor one or more pupils in private family where patient and loving interest and instruction are needed. Address K-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call Univ. 5787-J after 6 p. m.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., 11 Kimball Terrace—Furnished house for rent, 8 rooms, oil heat; price reasonable; 1 block from church and schools; owner retains use of one room.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All standard makes sold, rented and repaired. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

WANTED

PIANIST and cellist wanted by violinist to join in trio practice, for enjoyment, but also with the aim to prepare for professional engagements. Box H-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and reel; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GERMANY—A few children or young people studying German, inclusive terms $35 monthly, received in comfortable home for purpose of Higher secondary school and professional training school for precision mechanics and electrical engineering available. FRAU MARIA MULLER, Schopfelenstr. 24, Schwenningen, Schwarzwald, Wrttbg., Germany.

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PARIS, FRANCE—"SUZY OLIVIER," 6 rue de Calais (9ème). Haute-Couture models. Comes to your home. Tel. Trinité 84-50.

MUSICIANS

Concert Singer and Teacher
CLARA WEIZSACKER
Konzertsängerin (Alt) - Gesangspädagogin
Cannstatt Burgstr. 9

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FLORENCE, BACCHI, 42 Via della Scala—Quiet home with Italian family; advantage of speaking the language; moderate price.

PARIS SUBURBS—Quiet, comfortable paying guests, students' home; garden, garage; Frs. 315.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6, rue Fontaine, Asnières.

PARIS—Mme. Alavoine, 12 bis, rue Raynouard, receives few paying guests; French conversation; very moderate prices; modern comforts.

POST WANTED

YOUNG girl, 20, graduate commercial high school, 3 years women's professional college, seeks post May 1st, preferably school children and household; Christian Scientists preferred. J. GEHRING, Wertheimerstr. 1 p, Frankfurt/M., Germany.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERLIN — Pianoforte instruction: Method Prof. Theodor Kullack. Hildegard Buchholz, Bln. N 31, Brunnenstr. 106. Tel. Vineta 0644.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA
(Continued)

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Schwedische Gymnastik
Erste schwedische Turnschule
Inh. Astrid Palm, Gymn. Dir.
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FELLE und RAUCHWAREN
Wien I, Lugeck 6 Tel. R 22-4-10

FURRIERS
Pelzmoden - Werkstätte
FRANZ PETERMANN
Kürschnermeister
IV, Kettenbrückeng. 10/27. Tel. A 31-8-30

DENMARK

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Fresh and Smoked Provisions
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in PARIS
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FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American style.
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"Say It With Flowers"
We have beautiful flowers in a beautiful shop.
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5 yards from Ave. de l'Opéra
Tel.: Central 33-31
and at 182, Avenue Daumesnil

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Commissions Filled—Purchases Made.
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194 BIS, RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS
Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

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CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY.
English Spoken Se Habla Español

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Elektro-Grosshandlung
Danzig Röpergasse 23
Gegr. 1903

GERMANY

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Anton Icke
Altona, Holstenstr. 31
Eigene Werkstatt u. Uhrmacherei. Schmuck- u. Uhrreparaturen

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BERLIN

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call A 3 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

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GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

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für Stark- und Schwachstrom
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BERLIN, Unter den Linden 67

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Tempelhof, Berliner Str. 159
Zweiggeschäft: Berliner Str. 36
Tel. Baerwald 2755

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Solinger Stahlwaren
Schleiferei mit elektr. Betrieb
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Dahlmannstr. 7
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Tel. Hansa 5480
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Tel. F 5 Bergmann 5917

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(U — Bahnhof Boddinstrasse)

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Brunnenstr. 106, Tel. Vineta 0644
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Konfitürengeschäft
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BERLIN
(Continued)

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PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
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Fernsprecher 61-64

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Blumenbinderei und Gartenbaubetrieb
Tel. 1694

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Privatwohnung: Melanchthonstr. 27
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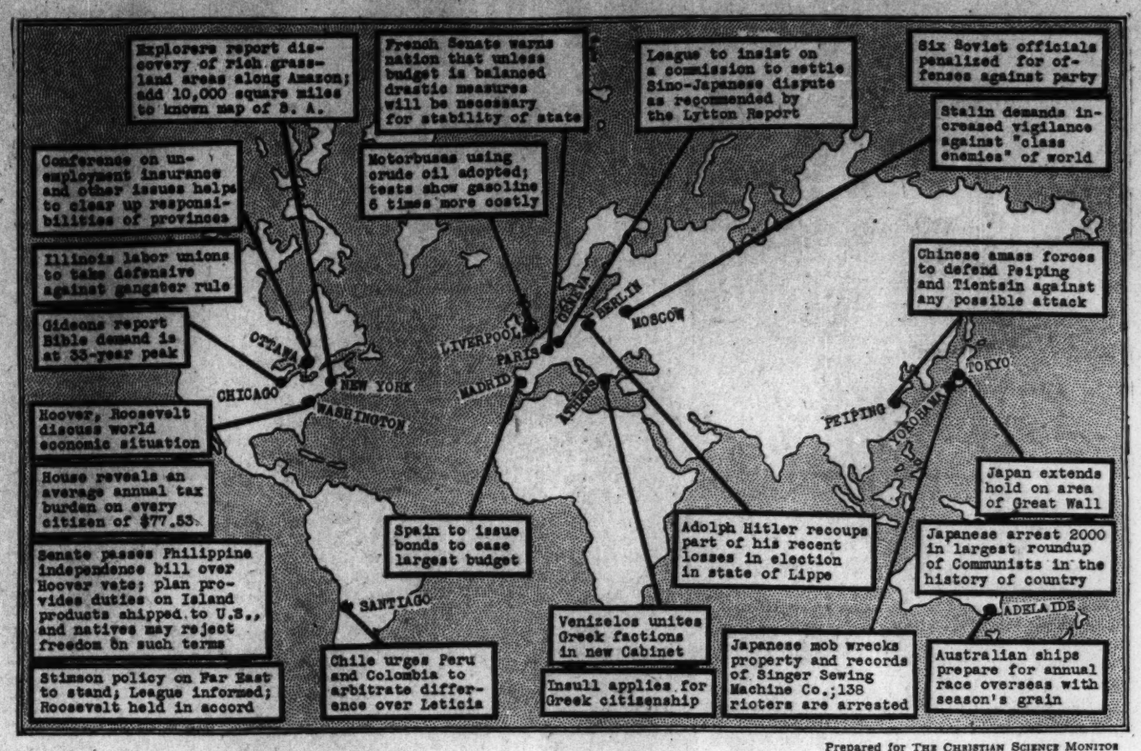
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Explorers report discovery of rich grassland areas along Amazon; add 10,000 square miles to known map of S. A.
French Senate warns nation that unless budget is balanced drastic measures will be necessary for stability of state
League to insist on a commission to settle Sino-Japanese dispute as recommended by the Lytton Report
Six Soviet officials penalized for offenses against party
Stalin demands increased vigilance against "class enemies" of world
Conference on unemployment insurance and other issues helps to clear up responsibilities of provinces
Motorbusses using crude oil adopted; tests show gasoline 6 times more costly
Illinois labor unions to take defensive against gangster rule
Gideons report Bible demand is at 33-year peak
Chinese amass forces to defend Peiping and Tientsin against any possible attack
Hoover, Roosevelt discuss world economic situation
House reveals an average annual tax burden on every citizen of $77.53
Spain to issue bonds to ease largest budget
Adolph Hitler recoups part of his recent losses in election in state of Lippe
Japan extends hold on area of Great Wall
Japanese arrest 2000 in largest roundup of Communists in the history of country
Senate passes Philippine independence bill over Hoover veto; plan provides duties on Island products shipped to U.S., and natives may reject freedom on such terms
Chile urges Peru and Colombia to arbitrate difference over Leticia
Venizelos unites Greek factions in new Cabinet
Insull applies for Greek citizenship
Japanese mob wrecks property and records of Singer Sewing Machine Co.; 138 rioters are arrested
Australian ships prepare for annual race overseas with season's grain
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YOKOHAMA
ADELAIDE

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Snowbird

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A SNOWBIRD'S nest is constructed early in the spring, beneath the shelter of an overhanging rock or a bank overgrown with weeds. The construction is of fine grasses and leaves, lined with animal hair (skunk in particular). From four to six ash-colored eggs, sprinkled with buff and violet, are laid in May. Eggs have been found as late as the middle of July, and it is highly probable that two broods are reared, the birds establishing themselves from the mountains of New York and Massachusetts northward to Alaska.

Many persons confuse the snowbirds with the English sparrows. The two birds are about alike in size, but snowbirds are less conspicuous. Only when the snow flies do they show up against the background. They are a grayish or dark ashy-black with the under-tail coverts and the breast, as well as the first and second tail feathers, white. It is the flit of the tail revealing its milky white borders which gives them away.

When flocks of ten to forty begin to arrive early in September, they seem shy and reluctant to venture far beyond the edge of the woods, but as soon as food begins to be scarce, and the seeds of protruding grasses are eaten, the birds will call on friends who put out food for them.

In April, when the weather is warm again, they retreat to the woods and begin to practice almost forgotten songs, the males warbling sweet low notes and flitting about noisily. Throughout the winter almost their only sound is a sharp *tsip*.

Juncos are of the sparrow family, but they do not become chipping sparrows in the spring as some naturalists commonly suppose.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

46

It was his plan and purpose after five more years as head to have withdrawn from active control of the company. But he was always one of the hardest if not the hardest worker of the entire staff, and could not have been expected to have done something along those lines at his age

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHATEVER we have in any sort begun wisely, it is good to finish thoroughly.
—RUSKIN

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pharaoh — Preferably two syllables, *Fay'-ro* (vowels long).

Conformed, transformed — When these words are close together, the normal accent on the second syllable may be shifted to the first syllable of the second word (a rhetorical rule calling for emphasis on differences between similar words).

Version—*Vur'-shun* (first *u* as in *urn*, second as in *circus*); not *vur'-zhun*.

Revelation XXI: 9 — "Revelation third syllable, secondary on first, *Rev-e-lay'-ter* (first *e* as in *end*, second as in *create*, third as in *maker*, *a* long).

Revelation XXI: 9 — "Revelation twenty-one, nine."

"Vengeance is mine" (Romans 12: 19)—Perhaps more literally, "Carrying out justice is mine."(*Ven'-janse; e* as in *end*, *a* as in *account*.)

"Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me" (Psalms 23: 4) — Many eastern shepherds still carry both the rod and staff. The rod is a short club used in defense against invaders. The staff is a pole about six feet long and is used in climbing; it is also useful in beating down leaves from branches out of reach of the flock.

When the shepherd leads the flock home, he places his staff across the entrance of the fold and counts the sheep as they pass under. In the event a wild animal or dog tries to take advantage of the open entrance, the shepherd quickly drops the staff and bars the marauder.

"The glory of Lebanon . . . the excellency of Carmel and Sharon" (Isaiah 35: 2)—The glory of Mount Lebanon was evidently its cedar trees (see Song of Solomon 5: 15). The word "Carmel" means literally a "park or garden," while the word rendered "excellency" can be translated "height or "splendor." Mount Carmel was famed for its luxuriant vegetation and olive groves, as was the vale of Sharon for its flowers (A. V., "roses").

It may be noted that scholars are generally agreed that the translation "rose" in Isaiah 35: 1 and Song of Solomon 2: 1 ("the rose of Sharon") is a bit far-fetched, since the Hebrew word refers to a bulbed flower.

"The shadow of death" (Psalms 23: 4)—An alternative translation of the Hebrew word translated "death" is "deep darkness or terror." Compare Moffatt's rendering, "gloom." (See also Feyerabend: "Hebrew Lexicon"; Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon," and the margin of the Revised Version.)

"Confirm the feeble knees" (Isaiah 35: 3)—The verb here translates the Hebrew *'amats*, a primitive root conveying the sense of "be alert," it being variously rendered "confirm," "establish," "be courageous," "make strong," "be steadfastly minded," etc. Moffatt reads the verse: "Put heart into the listless, and brace all week-kneed souls."

The fast of the fourth, fifth, seventh, and tenth months (Zechariah 8: 19)—These were four extraordinary fasts instituted and observed during the captivity of the Jews in Babylon. The fast held on the ninth day of the fourth month was in memory of the capture of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans; that held in the fifth month recalled the burning of Jerusalem and its temple. The fast of the seventh month was in memory of the death of Gedaliah, recorded in Jeremiah 41: 1, 2; that of the tenth month was instituted in commemoration of the beginning of Nebuchadnezzar's siege of Jerusalem.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss brought home a funny thing-a majig today—
It looked like a frog—
And acted like one—
But one sniff at it convinced me that it was just a toy—
SNIFF
I barked at it a couple of times, though, just to please the Boss—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bethany House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

WORKING quietly and without ostentation in a little house here, a small group of women within the past year have made more than 2000 new garments and have distributed them to needy families. Their meeting place is at the home of one of the members. They call it Bethany House.

Bethany House is the home of a truly unique organization. The women do not like their work to be considered as charity. They think of it as sharing.

"There are a score or more of us working here with our sewing machines, and by hand, making new garments, mending, and making over whatever is sent unsolicited to us," said one of the members. "We have never made an appeal for either money or material, but have always been supplied by voluntary contributions.

"Our members will tell you 'This is the King's business,' and they depend upon His storehouse for supplies. There is no expense for the upkeep. The workers give their service without pay. The use of the house is given without cost as are also light and heat.

"Our members carry the garments we make to needy ones in their rounds of friendly visits and they report more starved hearts than starved stomachs. Another part of our work here has to do with the giving of other than material aid. Many come for counsel and advice and go away comforted and strengthened, catching, no doubt, the fragrance of the alabaster box of love, broken so long ago in an earlier Bethany House."

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"Where were you born, sir?" inquired the lawyer.

"In England."

"And how many times have you crossed the Atlantic?"

"Four times."

The opposing lawyer jumped up and addressed the judge. "Your honor, I impeach the veracity of the witness. It would be impossible for him, being born in England, to cross the Atlantic four times and yet be on this side now."

"How do you explain this?" the judge asked, turning to the witness.

"Why, easily enough," was the reply. "The last time I came to this country I came by way of the Pacific."—*Montreal Star.*

Just to Start With

The business man's son, his school honors thick upon him, intended to teach the world in general, and his father in particular, the manner in which modern commerce should be conducted.

"You may rely on me, father," he said on his first day at the office. "I will devote my whole life to the interest of the business. It will be my ambition to keep the family name free from stain."

"That's the spirit," said his father. "Ask the office boy for some polish, and go and clean the brass nameplate on the main door."—*Answers.*

Why People Move Off the Highways

Woman Driver: "Will you please tell me if this is the third turn to the right after the left turn at the second cross-roads."—*American Motorist.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Farmers, Workers and Tariffs

FOR some weeks the people of the United States have been bombarded with propaganda importuning them to buy only American-made goods—an exhortation which may have its justifications in some respects and some instances but which for very solid reasons must leave certain portions of the population comparatively cold.

Take for example a southern farmer with cotton to sell. He takes it to Galveston or New Orleans and gets $30 a bale for it. That is all the agents of Liverpool firms will bid; there is twice as much cotton as the United States needs, and buyers for New England mills naturally pay no more than their British competitors. British buyers in turn will pay no more correspondingly than they have to pay to get cotton in Egypt, India or Russia. Hence, regardless of any "buy American" campaigns, the cotton farmer sells at a world price.

When he comes to buy back his cotton, however, in the form, say, of sheets for his bed or print goods for his daughters' house dresses, he cannot get these at the world price but must pay the American manufacturer approximately 25 per cent more than he might have to pay for British or Japanese cloth, because of a tariff of that amount.

The wheat farmer or the corn-belt hog grower is in much the same situation: His income is measured by the market abroad for grain or lard, and his outgo includes a bonus on every pair of shoes or gloves, every foot of fence wire or binder twine, every woolen rug or blanket, every suit of woolen clothes or underwear, every book, pencil, match or kerosene lamp chimney—all dutiable articles.

To be sure, agricultural machinery is on the tariff "free list" and a great many agricultural products—wool, beef, milk, butter, eggs, sugar, apples, beans and so on—receive their meed of tariff protection. But the traditional basic products of American agriculture are without effective tariff protection.

While this remains the case the result is that, however much talk there may be of shorter hours for industrial labor, the grain or cotton farmer must work more hours to produce the equivalent of a bolt of cloth or a rod of fence than if both his product and the factory's product were on the same footing of exchange—either both on an open world market or both on a protected domestic market. Or else he must accept a lower standard of living and buy fewer factory products.

Can this farmer be entirely blamed if, having to take basement prices for his grain and cotton, he welcomes bargains in gloves from England, galvanized iron from Belgium or toys from Czechoslovakia?

And for that matter, to come down to the case of the worker employed even in a tariff-protected industry, is it positively and necessarily traitorous if he buys a Swiss watch, a package of German razor blades or a box of Swedish matches? Has tariff-protected industry given such consumers the benefit of lower prices as rapidly as advancement in production methods would permit? The level of prices in the United States before 1930 would not indicate it.

Or did industry share, when it could, its tariff and other advantages in fair measure with the worker who voted a tariff? According to figures quoted in the American Federationist, organ of the American Federation of Labor, the total of wage payments to workers between 1922 and 1929 rose less than 41 per cent while aggregate profits of corporations increased 68 per cent and the total of corporate interest and dividend payments increased 138 per cent.

A "Buy American" or "Buy British" or any other kind of a "buy" campaign will be more convincing when the farmer and wage earner are made more sure of receiving their equitable share of the proceeds.

A New Mother for Invention

WHAT is the "mother of invention"? Ah, you're mistaken. It may have been "necessity" years ago, but in these days of new definitions and changing outlook necessity is no longer the motivating impulse. Men do not invent talking electric signs, for instance, because of any fundamental necessity for talking electric signs. They do not invent infra-red films because it is no longer possible to get along without photographs taken in the dark; nor make colored aluminum because the housewife's necessity demands ornate utensils; nor paper milk bottles because babies cry for them. No. Necessity undoubtedly eyes these ingenious offspring of inventive thought with bewildered gaze and mutters to her sister, Expediency: "Laws-a-me! These new-fangled contraptions are no kin of mine!"

Invention's new mother expects far more of her children than did Necessity's old maxim, "Do the best you can with what you have." Invention's new mother insists that "well enough" be made better, that unthought-of things be brought to light, that new byways be explored, new short cuts found, new luxuries be transformed into necessities. For invention's new mother is that quality which marches ahead in glowing vestments calling to a world still drowsy from the maudlin snooze of depression, to "Wake up and come on!" Yes, you've guessed it: Invention's new mother is—Confidence.

For confirmation of this maternal shift, it is merely necessary to step into the New York Museum of Science and Industry on East Forty-second Street and gaze at the pictorial exhibit of "new things developed during the depression" on display there. Almost inevitably the conclusion comes home that—while bankers and manufacturers and tradesmen and buyers have been acting as though, with a $1,000,000,000 more in circulation in the United States than during the so-called prosperity years of 1927-29, there is some mysterious reason why men and industry should retrench and retreat, unload and hole in—the inventors have looked about them and, studying the demands of tomorrow, have set about preparing to increase the demands by supplying new commodities.

There is no lack of confidence on the part of those who, while the world is shivering in dread of today, set about developing such things as cotton houses, copper sheeting as thin as paper, glass bricks, metalized wood, glass blackboards, heating screens, air-conditioning outfits and dozens of other radically new processes, machines and materials for tomorrow's use.

The adage: "In times of peace prepare for war," warrants a bit of paraphrasing in the light of the inventors' display of confidence, and now becomes: "In times of lack prepare for plenty." The inventor of today deals in the potentialities of the future, and his confidence in business's upturn hastens the day of such a consummation. Yes, Confidence has undoubtedly become at least a foster-mother of invention. Is it not possible that she may add to her brood and lift the beckoning hand to banking and industry generally, or even, where somnolence is too marked, exercise the motherly prerogative by pulling their ears?

Reorganization Waits

TO BLOCK a good job is to incur the obligation to do a better one. The Democratic majority of the House of Representatives has annulled the reorganization orders by which President Hoover under last year's Economy Act would have transferred and consolidated fifty-eight government agencies. The Administration believed these would materially improve efficiency and accomplish eventual economies.

Several reasons entered into the rejection. There were natural differences of opinion as to the wisdom of some of the changes. There was also the belief that they would only complicate the assertedly more rigorous reorganization and economy program intended by the incoming President, Mr. Roosevelt. Always, too, there is a latent resistance to change, especially among friends of the officeholders affected. And the strict party vote more than intimates a desire to claim for a Democratic Administration whatever glory may be involved.

That glory will be ungrudgingly given if President Roosevelt and the Congress that convenes under his ægis shall present to the country a genuine, far-reaching program of reorganization economies, not merely planned but accomplished. The party leadership is on the right track in its willingness, announced some time ago, to give Mr. Roosevelt a freer hand than Mr. Hoover has enjoyed in making rearrangements. It will take disapproval by both houses rather than by only one to set aside his orders, according to the plan.

But with farm relief, taxation, prohibition, banking reform, war debt and other questions to dispose of, even with a special session, it will be six months or very likely a year before the Roosevelt regrouping can go into effect. Meanwhile the nation might as well have had the benefits of the less controversial sections of the Hoover plan. The need of economy and consolidation is uncontested. The Democratic forces now owe the nation not only a better form of reorganization than the one they have defeated but also a reorganization sufficiently better to make up for the delay.

The Relativity of Gold Reserves

THE advice of the experts of the preparatory committee of the World Economic Conference that countries having "abundant gold reserves" should grant liberal credits and easy export of gold raises the question, What are abundant reserves?

When the reserves of gold were more or less evenly distributed in the national banks of the world, and bore an obvious relation to the amount of the fiduciary issue, which kept a stable value whether expressed in pounds, francs, marks, lire, or dollars, it was easy even for the man in the street to understand what was meant by the gold standard. He might have been puzzled at the differing ratios of gold and currency in the various countries; but he could make allowances for the part that convention plays in the maintenance of a definite proportion of gold reserves.

But since the war strange things have happened. National moneys have fallen in value to the vanishing point. They have not necessarily been saved by the possession of large quantities of gold. France perhaps offers the most striking example of the ineffectiveness of gold reserves. The franc at one moment fell to a tenth of its former value, despite the fact that the vaults of the Banque de France were filled with gold.

Then the franc began to rise. It doubled in value. Apparently the possession of gold had little or nothing to do with the fall or the rise.

The British pound, though supported by comparatively small gold reserves, did not move for years. No serious effort was made to stop the drain of gold from England; nor is it probable that the exodus of gold was the real cause of the eventual fall of the pound—on the contrary, it was the fall of the pound below the gold point which, making it profitable to purchase gold with sterling, was the cause of the exodus. Finally, when the gold standard was abandoned, the pound sterling found a level which it would be difficult to relate to the gold reserve.

In the United States we are informed on the highest authority that at a given moment, which quickly passed, the fate of the dollar itself gave rise to some anxiety. Despite the unquestionably adequate gold coverage, the stability of the dollar had not been entirely insured.

These are strange facts, and they are further illuminated by the reply in the British House of Commons to an inquiry as to the stocks of gold now held by the principal banks of emission. The figures for the middle of December, if uniformly translated into pounds at par, show that the United States possessed £890,370,000 ($4,338,000,000), while France possessed £670,973,000 (83,343,870,000 francs). Great Britain, which comes next, has only £139,422,000. The Italian lira, which was stabilized higher than the French franc, and appears to be just as firm, is upheld by only £63,004,000 (5,825,700,000 lire)—less than a tenth of the gold reserves behind the French franc! Still more extraordinary, the German Reichsmark is backed up by the considerably smaller sum of £39,358,000 (804,069,000 Reichsmarks).

To make the matter clearer, we may say that Germany manages with 40 units, Italy with 60, Great Britain with 140, France with 670, and the United States with 890. Such extraordinary discrepancy in the gold reserves, which is not paralleled by a similar discrepancy in the stability of currencies, may well make not only the man in the street but the economist wonder whether gold has not been regarded with exaggerated importance. As the system now operates, reserves of public confidence are of more weight than stores of yellow metal in stabilizing a nation's finances.

An Invisible "Great Divide"

THE "great divide" is something which catches men's imagination. To Americans the phrase connotes mountain peaks between the watersheds of large rivers. But great men are not always wise, says an ancient proverb, nor are great divides always great. In fact, one of the most persistent international problems in North America is fundamentally caused by a great divide's being one of the smallest, shortest, most invisible great divides on earth.

If the great divide which runs through the city of Chicago lived up to its name, there would probably be no Chicago water question. Canada would not be eyeing the water which Chicago slips out of the Great Lakes system to dilute its sewage. Nor would American lake states adjacent, which think their harbors have been lowered by Chicago's demands, care a snap. But the great divide which separates the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River basin, when it got to Chicago, fizzled out. About the best it has been able to do within the city limits is to put a hump in the pavement in a couple of places.

So years ago Chicago cut through the baby "great divide," and turned its river around. Instead of lurching its tiny current into the lake and thence to the Atlantic Ocean, as the Chicago River normally should, the river was dug out until it tilted the other way. The waters of the lake came pouring down the manufactured sluice when the barrier of the divide was removed. Water destined by nature for the Atlantic was rerouted into the Gulf of Mexico.

'Tis an ancient story, but the legal clamor which the abstracted waters have failed to dilute continues to make news for the papers. Had its great divide been even the size of an honest hill, Chicago might have refrained from interfering with how the waters run to the sea. Whatever the moral—whether one should not cut through great divides, or one should not turn rivers around, or one should not borrow a river without asking one's neighbors—Chicago is on its way to making amends. Its building of sewage works will some day let it cut its home-made river to a third of what it used to be.

A Congress of Cows

VIENNA has been the scene of many a colorful pageant during its long and vivid history. From the balconies of its fashionable residences fair women once waved their kerchiefs as bravely caparisoned potentates and plenipotentiaries rode magnificently by to a Congress to match their wits with those of a cold and calculating Metternich. Marie Antoinette, youthful and vivacious, threw kisses to its cheering populace as she left the city by the Danube on her long journey to Versailles to marry the Dauphin of France.

But perhaps nothing stranger has greeted the eyes of the Viennese than the impending possible transformation of the aristocratic Ringstrasse into a temporary cattle range. For be it known, the milk purveyors of Austria, disgruntled at new imposts, insist on their rights to stage a march of the cows; the lowing of five thousand bovines, echoing through the stately chambers of the Parlaments-Gebaüde, may yet cause a stampede and win the day for the protesting milkmen.

The bucolic invasion, if the authorities permit it, may so achieve its object that the pleasure-loving Viennese may establish it as another annual kermesse carnival. Why not? Paris has its goatsherd who daily holds up traffic on the Boulevard des Italiens as he yodels to his little herd on their trek through the capital, bringing milk and delight to the children as they watch the fascinating process.

What is more immediately likely is that the irrepressible folk of Vienna with their peculiar genius for turning all occasions into happy moments will lightly drop all serious occupation and transmogrify the serious congress of cows into a large and hilarious holiday. It may even inspire Franz Lehar or Oscar Strauss to compose another waltz.

Editorial Notes

Prof. Auguste Piccard, on his arrival in this country, requested reporters not to smoke while interviewing him. His excursions into the stratosphere evidently have given him a liking for the purer air.

If the proposed new currency, to be printed on paper which is one-half instead of one-fourth cotton, proves durable, everyone will be willing to join the use-more-cotton movement.

Was the scientist who said that 87 per cent of our knowledge is gained through seeing including in his estimate the large proportion of it that comes to us through hindsight?

Lupe Writes a Composition

"SEÑORA," exclaimed my little Mexican Lady-in-Waiting one afternoon when she returned from school, "What you theenk, Señorita Spencer who teach me the English say I must write a composeetion!"

"That is nice," I replied, taking the last sheet of a story out of my typewriter and turning to find Lupe's lovely eyes fastened on me in surprise.

"Nice!" she retorted, "you theenk heem nice? Then Señora maybe please you help me with heem after I feex you a grand supper with these tortilias my madre have send you, yes?"

"Very well," I promised. "You may sharpen some pencils and take a little table out onto the porch where we can entertain the muse."

"No, Señora," she responded, "no music. I have already told that smart Aleck, Alfredo, who come with hees guitar every night as soon as the stars they are out, that hees tunes are too old-fashion. Always he play 'La Paloma' and 'La Golondrina.' What he want to play about doves and swallows when there are the new radio songs—"

"People who talk too much never write much," I reminded my little maid, and she disappeared promptly into the kitchen.

* * *

"Señora," she called back, looking out the window, "here ees a red bird on our pomegranate bush. It looks like the bush ees in bloom." Then in spite of her criticism of Alfredo's music, her sweet young voice rose in song:

Si á tu ventana llega una paloma
Trátala con cariño que es mi persona,

(If to your window a dove should come,
Treat it with kindness, for it is my image.)

After supper we went out onto the porch, where I ensconced myself in a comfortable chair, with my notebook and pencil. Lupe seated herself at the table and eyed my notebook.

"Señora," she said, "always you take your notebook and make fonny little curlicue marks in heem. Then you go to typewriter with heem and peeck story out of heem right away queeck. I theenk it would be nice eef I could get a composeetion out of my new tablet without work. Thees composeetion must be the descreeption of a person and I no can tell descreeption. I say to my teacher that I will describe my beautiful Señora, but she say, 'No, Lupe, you have already talk about your Señora until I am seeck and tired of Señoras. Write about a beeg fat policeman.' Then I tell her I do not know any policeman and I wished I could write about a bird like the red bird on our pomegranate bush or a little Mexican dove. . . . Señora, I just have theenk about the little bird woman editor!

* * *

"You very much tease your poor Lupe when you telephone me that day and say get beeg fine dinner with pecan cake and polish silver and don't forget the embroidered napkins and the butter spreaders, because you breeng home editor of fine magazine for eat with us. Señora, I iron my pink dress and put a curl pasted on my forehead and take a small, very little smell of the perfume in your bottle, and then I get fine dinner, and then, Señora, when I theenk how fine my Señora will show off her dinner to beeg editor man, you breeng home woman what is a little bird.

* * *

"Señora, why you breeng such a fonny little brown bird of woman home for editor? She dart her eyes at me and she say, 'So thees ees Lupe!' with her throat up like maybe she begin seenging. Then she flutter her hands and she trip about look at all rooms and say, 'How qu-aint, so thees ees the Little House Where Laughter Lives!' I do not like her say she must have story about our house. She seem theenk because we have thees name for house that we all the time laugh and not work, when you have to play on typewriter all day to please editors, and there is also for me very much sweeping, dusting, ironing, scrubbing, cooking, mending and baking— But, Señora, when you answer telephone after dinner she come in and wipe some deeshes for me.

"Her dress it ees brown like a bird's feathers, and it very soft. I feel it when she ees not looking. She have a vest like the breast of a bird and she have a fonny feather in her hat like a rooster tail blown in wind. She have gloves like in church and a brown purse which smell like perfume better than ours. Señora, I have no yet told you that she gave me some money and say, 'Lupe, you like perfume, get you some with thees.'

* * *

"I do not theenk she ees New York editor, because she do not like pecan cake, but leave most of it on plate for cat. I theenk thees cat make a better editor because he like cake and because he have black coat and white cravat and spats and have white whiskers. I theenk you must be very careful and not write story for her.

"Señora, you are not leesten when I give the advice, but all the time make curlicues in your notebook and smile to yourself. I do not know what will become of thees family!

"But, Señora, I teach thees woman one theeng. She come in kitchen and she say I have such a lovely voice when I say good-by to her in Spanish that she like to learn thees words and tell them to New York editors when she go back. So I teach her a fine good-by, much like when you say 'God be with you till we meet again,' but I hide my laugh under my tongue when she try for say 'Adios, hasta la vista.' Señora, I do not like for editors women what do not eat my pecan cake, but I like little soft brown bird women who seeng when they talk."

* * *

"Now, Lupe," I said, shutting up my notebook, "Take your pencil and write everything you have told me about the bird woman in your tablet."

"What for, Señora, you want me waste so much time when the composeetion he is not started yet?" she countered.

"Never mind," I answered. "Do this and then I shall show you how to pick a composition out of your tablet like I pick a story out of my notebook."

H. H. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What Makes Women Famous?

BY COUNT of the vote of 128,882 women of this country on the names of the twelve women who have proved the greatest leaders of their sex in the past hundred years, it is found that the name of Mary Baker Eddy leads all the rest. The dozen women highest in the ballot are to be memorialized in twelve niches in the Hall of Fame to be erected at Chicago for the World's Fair which will be held there next year. . . .

The result of the balloting is quite significant of what American women think of the qualities which entitle one to occupy a niche in their Hall of Fame. Looking through the list, you will observe that each of these women achieved fame through attaining a purpose. Each earned the honor by overcoming great obstacles. It is significant that the woman who heads the list founded a church. It, perhaps, expresses the view of the women who made the selection that the highest work woman can do is in the spiritual realm.

Closely following the purely spiritual, comes the idea of service to humanity. Here are selected the great humanitarians—Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Julia Ward Howe. The idealist is represented by Frances E. Willard, who turned many to temperance. Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt represent the political and social emancipation of womankind. Helen Keller and Amelia Earhart represent sheer audacity in overcoming with undaunted courage difficulties of widely differing character, but difficulties nevertheless that seemed insuperable. Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley represent the intellectual emancipation of womankind.

The acts which entitled these women to niches in the Hall of Fame are mostly far enough in the past to be seen in correct perspective. Secure among the immortals most of the twelve already stood before this vote was taken. The balloting seems to signify the scale by which women weigh fame—the spiritual and humanitarian coming foremost.—*Schenectady* (N. Y.) *Union Star.*

Women Select Their Own Leaders

THE twelve outstanding women leaders of the last hundred years, as selected by 128,882 women in a contest just closed, have been announced by the board of directors of the National Council of Women, an organization for coördinating the efforts of women's clubs.

Mary Baker Eddy, founder of The Christian Science Church, was first choice with 102,762 votes. The others selected were Jane Addams, founder of Hull House in Chicago, 99,147 votes; Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, 96,139; Frances E. Willard, founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 90,303; Susan B. Anthony, woman suffrage leader, 84,321; Helen Keller, deaf and blind lecturer, 84,239; Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 73,999; Julia Ward Howe, composer of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," 72,276; Carrie Chapman Catt, suffrage leader, 70,489; Amelia Earhart Putnam, the aviatrix, 43,399; Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College, 40,831, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke and delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, 36,855.

Likenesses of the twelve women will appear in an appropriate frieze in the council's exhibit in the social science building at the Chicago World's Fair.

There is not listed a single woman who made earthly possessions her chief aim in life. There's not listed a single woman whose ambitions and accomplishments were not linked up with human affairs and human needs. Service to the public rather than to self has characterized the work of these women and made them outstanding.—*Concord* (N. C.) *Tribune.*

Women Leaders

THE National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal took a poll to pick the 12 greatest women leaders in the last century of American history. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of The Christian Science Church, led the list with 102,762. Close behind were Jane Addams, founder of Hull House and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, and Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, with 99,147 and 96,139, respectively.

Individuals rarely agree on lists of the "greatest" this or that, because each interpreta through his own self and opinions of greatness differ. Thus one may account for votes as far apart as "Mary Pickford" and "my mother"; and the selection of many women in the public eye chiefly because they have eminent husbands doubtless is predicated on the view that these women were contributors to greatness.

Women of America, comments Ida Tarbell, "want a leader who is willing, bravely, honestly, unselfishly to go after some high aim, something not yet attained which she believes attainable." This idealistic view naïvely takes no account of "the part that selfishness, ambition, ruthlessness, the sacrifice of integrity in the name of a cause, vacillation, the divided mind, play in the great leaders of the world." Had world leaders of the last two decades been the pure gold which the women envision, Miss Tarbell concludes, the world would not be in its present sorry state.—*Dayton* (Ohio) *News.*

Another Contest Winner

VOTING contests are not usually edifying, certainly not enduring, in effect, though they may, for the moment, occasion comfort and prideful satisfaction to the winner and her friends and supporters.

Occasionally, though, one seems to be important enough to attract general notice throughout the country, such, for instance, as the Literary Digest poll. Such a one has just ended, conducted by the Ladies' Home Journal as a means of determining just whom its feminine readers consider to be or to have been the twelve greatest women leaders in the life of America during the past hundred years.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy received the highest vote in this poll. Naturally it is a tribute again marked for a woman who established a system of religious faith and healing, founded a powerful church, built a publishing society and started a great daily newspaper. . . .—*Montgomery* (Ala.) *Advertiser.*

A Great Woman

IN A contest conducted by women, 128,882 votes were cast to select the twelve outstanding women of the past century. Heading the list, with 102,762 votes, was Mary Baker Eddy, founder of The Christian Science Church.

The voting women were of all faiths and the result speaks for the breadth of mind of American womanhood. It is not so long ago in point of time when the vote would have been more strictly denominational.

Of course, most of the women did not agree with Mrs. Eddy in religious viewpoint, but they could appreciate the great organizing ability of the founder of The Christian Science Church.

It is probable that the lofty idealism of Mrs. Eddy appealed to the voters. Although they might not be able to accept Mrs. Eddy's religion as truth, they were willing to concede that Mrs. Eddy regarded it as such and devoted her life to building up a great religious organization.

It is worthy of note that nearly all of the women selected were protagonists for religious or political ideals. Others were Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

There is a startling lack of poets, or artists of any sort. Most of the women selected were women with a message which they desired to give to the world. A perusal of the list seems to indicate that women are more practical than men.

If the men of America were to vote on the twelve greatest men, it is possible that a poet, a painter, a sculptor, an actor or some other artist might be included in the dozen.—*Sacramento* (Calif.) *Union.*

Mrs. Eddy Tops the List

MARY BAKER EDDY, who "established a system of religious healing, founded a church, built a publishing society and established a daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor," leads the list of the twelve "greatest women leaders in the United States during the last hundred years" in a straw vote conducted by the Ladies' Home Journal of Philadelphia, under sponsorship of the National Council of Women. . . .

The vote, while it does not conform with the Record's view, more especially not in the case of Mrs. Eddy, is interesting chiefly because it represents the opinion of such a large number of Americans, especially women. . . .—*Greensboro* (N. C.) *Record.*